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2,200 jobs go as aircraft orders drop

By VICTOR KEEGAN, Industrial Correspondent

The British Aircraft Corporation yesterday made 1,200 workers redundant because of "a sharp reduction in aircraft orders." Nearly 3,000 of the corporation's labour force of 37,000 have now been paid off during the past months.

The redundancies will be spread over BAC's five factories, which are at Weybridge, Hurst, Fairford, and Filton—where the Concorde is being built—and will take by the end of next month. The corporation said they had been kept to a minimum by releasing more than 300 men working under contract with other employers, ranging some early retirements.

The company blamed the earlier redundancies on the Government's decision not to head with the BAC Three-Eleven. It said that yesterday's sackings were caused by "a sharp reduction in aircraft orders coming at a time when the Concorde production build-up was still relatively slow, and design and development had passed its peak."

Steep rise in S crime rate

From RICHARD SCOTT: Washington, August 31

FBI's annual report, public today, discloses that there were 15,810 murders in the United States last year—an average of one every 11 minutes. Eighty per cent were solved.

Five per cent of the victims were killed by firearms. The report discloses that the rate of deaths by gun was higher than in 1968 or 1969. This was noted by the Attorney General, Mr. Mitchell, as "cause for concern."

The crime which went up by 17 per cent between 1969 and 1970, was noted by 11 per cent last year.

Report divides serious crimes into two categories: involving personal violence and those involving property. There were 731,400 crimes of violence, an increase of 12 per cent. There were 4,336,800 property crimes, an increase of 11 per cent. This means that during 1970 2.74 per cent of the population committed a serious crime, and 0.36 per cent were victims of a violent crime.

Almost one million motor cars were stolen. The total value of property stolen, came to over \$3,000 million. The police made eight million arrests. A total of 1.5 million people were arrested for all criminal acts, excluding traffic offences. Arrests on drug charges went up by 44 per cent.

One hundred police officers were murdered, bringing the total killed in the decade to 633. It is probably significant that 85 per cent of the police who carry side-arms were murdered by firearms—74 per cent of them by pistols. Yet it has proved impossible to pass an effective gun control Act through Congress.

Lawyer charged in Jackson case

Stephen Mitchell Bingham, 28, a lawyer who was the visitor to see George Jackson, the "Saleda" man, who died in the prison at San Quentin, California, on August 21, yesterday charged five counts of murder.

Charges against Bingham, a former Concorde pilot, were filed by the district attorney of Marin County, Bruce Bingham, who disappeared after the shooting.

People died in the prison escape. The San Quentin authorities have said that Jackson, armed with a smuggled gun, was shot by three white guards while he was being taken to the prison's main entrance. Two white convicts were inside the prison at the time. They had been ordered to clear the way for Jackson. He had been shot in the back of the head and his throat slashed.

Investigations decided him that "there was no other way George Jackson could have obtained the death gun other than through his visit with Bingham."

The five counts of murder against Bingham were one for each death, except that of Jackson. Bingham's lawyer, who is a large part of the testimony of prison guards.

Bales said that the investigation appeared to rule out any "unknown or innocent" carrying of the gun into the prison by Bingham. It was said that it was smuggled in a hollowed-out tape recorder. He said an "all-point bulletin" had been issued, and on the theory that Bingham might have crossed a state line, the FBI had been asked to help.

Bingham is an associate of a Berkeley law firm. When he met Jackson in the prison visitors' centre on August 21 he was accompanied by a young black woman who gave the Berkeley headquarters of the Black Panther party as her address. No warrant has yet been issued for the woman.

Money for he asking

The big banks granted nearly a cent more overdrafts to public in the four weeks to August, and are now about a cent short of the lending limit fixed for mid-September. New rules on competition in credit control will be issued. The Royal Bank of Scotland yesterday announced a move to allow depositors to row twice their savings.

Report, page 13

Fly away pall

An American grandmother, S. Krasnow, aged 78, was covering from a heart attack in Amsterdam yesterday after almost-daily flights between New York and Amsterdam at a rate of about £50,000. Her husband, Mitchell Howard Krasnow, aged 14, who has been living with her, explained: "Grandma likes flying."



The inquiry team: left to right, Compton, Gibson, and Fay

Inquiry in camera

SIR EDMUND COMPTON, Britain's first Ombudsman, who retired last year, is to lead the inquiry into allegations that brutality took place during the internment operation in Northern Ireland three weeks ago. Sir Edmund is now the Northern Ireland Ombudsman.

Also on the inquiry will be Mr Edgar Fay, QC, the Recorder of Plymouth, and Dr Ronald Gibson, former chairman of the council of the British Medical Association. Mr Fay headed the inquiry into the Munich air crash. The Home Secretary, Mr Maudling, said last night that the inquiry should take place in private to ensure the personal safety of soldiers, internees, and their families. Mr Maudling said there should be no opportunity for the two sides to meet each other while giving evidence.

The committee starts work today with a meeting with the press in Belfast, and its report and findings will be published.

The terms of the inquiry are: "To investigate allegations by those arrested on August 9 under the Civil Authorities (Special Powers) Act (Northern Ireland) 1922 of physical brutality while in the custody of the security forces prior to their subsequent release, the preferring of a criminal charge or their being lodged in a place specified in a detention order."

A ray of hope for the Clyde

By KEITH HARPER

The Government's discussions with the TUC on Upper Clyde Shipbuilders continued along a fruitful path yesterday and might eventually lead to thousands of extra jobs being saved.

Mr Vic Feather, TUC general secretary, accompanied by Mr Dan McGarvey, the hosiery makers' leader, had an hour-long discussion with Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, at which the union leaders spelled out in more detail the plan for a Clydeside Development Authority.

During the discussions which Mr Feather found "encouraging," the unions said they would not oppose a double-day shift or even three-shift working system if all four UCS yards were kept open.

This would step up production and save many thousands of jobs. The proposal could also mean future orders being completed more speedily.

But there was a bleak side to the day. At a creditors' meeting in Glasgow Mr Robert Smith, the Government-appointed liquidator, announced that the shipyard consortium had a total deficit of £23.158 million and estimated realisable assets of only £3.744 million. He calculated that Government losses in the UCS collapse at more than £14 million. Work was still proceeding on 15 contracts.

At the meeting with Mr Davies, Mr Feather and his colleagues concentrated on explaining how the plan for a Clydeside Development Authority could be applied to the immediate problem of saving UCS. Mr Davies will reply before the end of the week when Mr Feather will probably report to the TUC General Council at its pre-conference meeting in Blackpool.

Union action on UCS will start to move out of the TUC's hands at the weekend when Mr McGarvey and officers of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions meet UCS shop stewards to explain the Government's attitude to the TUC plan.

This will be followed by a meeting of the CSBU executive on Monday on which all the UCS unions are represented. Here Mr McGarvey will be explaining his proposals for double shift working.

Though TUC leaders have been insisting all along that there should be no redundancies at UCS, it is becoming increasingly apparent that this is a negotiating posture.

On the other hand, because of pressure by unions and public opinion in Scotland many more jobs will undoubtedly be saved than seemed likely at the start. The figure could certainly exceed 5,000 and might be as high as 7,000.

Neither the Government nor the TUC has yet thought deeply about a long term strategy for the Upper Clyde, though the Government has been able to use the TUC's initiative to help to defuse the dangerous situation building up.

Mr Davies himself is set on going ahead with the retention of Govan and Linthouse. Doubts still exist about the future of Clydebank, but these may be dispelled if Mr Archibald Bell, the unions are driving home their own hard bargain. Once sold, no yard should be sold again for five years.

UCS debts, page 6; leader comment, page 10

Death fall

Richard Hopkins, aged four, died yesterday when he fell 150ft from a bedroom in a top-storey flat at Edith Walk, Sheffield. Mothers at the council-owned flats later called for window safety catches to be fitted.

Surrey on top

Surrey have emerged as strong favourites to win the county cricket championship for the first time since 1958. They beat Yorkshire by an innings at The Oval yesterday—their fourth successive victory—and are now only 15 points behind Lancashire.

(Report, page 19)

Pakistan post

Dr A. M. Malik, aged 66, has been appointed civil governor of East Pakistan, replacing General Tikka Khan, the martial law governor. Dr Malik, described as an East Pakistani, who is at present supervising relief operations as the President's special assistant for displaced persons, will take office in Dacca on Friday, an official announcement said yesterday.

(Report, page 2)

Half fare

Skyways International is planning to halve some fares on its coach-air-coach service between London and Paris, charging a return fare of £8.90 to travellers booking tickets after 6 p.m. on the day of departure. The new fare—which must first be approved by the Air Transport Licensing Board—would come into effect on November 1. (The fare in your pocket, page 6)

England next?

Troops who sealed off Government offices took the names of hundreds of civil servants who had arrived late for work at Isdun, Nigeria. The check was ordered by Colonel Oluwole Rotimi, the Western State military governor, who said he would not tolerate "lateness or idleness" by civil servants.

Speechless

The 25-nation Geneva disarmament conference closed after 38 seconds yesterday because no speakers came forward. The conference is preparing a revised text of a joint US-Soviet treaty to ban germ warfare.

Shots from republic too, says army

By SIMON HOGGART and CHRISTINE EADE

The British army contradicted Mr Jack Lynch last night by saying that the shots which killed Corporal Ian Armstrong in Sunday's border incident came from the Republic of Ireland.

A Ministry of Defence statement issued late last night said: "Both vehicles came under fire from machine guns and rifles from a point inside the Republic, hitting one crew member in the shoulder causing him to fall to the ground. In going to his aid, Corporal Armstrong was shot dead in the chest."

Sir John Peck, Britain's ambassador in Dublin has been instructed by the Foreign Office to give the British version of the murder to Dr Patrick Hillery, Ireland's Foreign Minister. The Ministry's report, condensed from the report made by Lord Balmori to the Prime Minister, dies in the face of Mr Lynch's press statement.

The Ministry of Defence issued its version of the incident several hours after Mr Lynch's and after Mr Heath had spoken for half an hour with Lord Balmori, minister of state for Ireland, about Sunday's border incident.

Although the report is not directed specifically at Mr Lynch, it is intended as a flat rebuttal to his charges, for Mr Heath and his colleagues were angered by the uncompromising tone of his press statement and noted with sadness and dismay that unlike previous statements, he had not condemned violence nor regretted the death of Corporal Armstrong.

LYNCH statement, page 5: Army statement, back page

that stringent instructions had been issued to the British troops to avoid more infringements.

In Northern Ireland, army officers agreed that a number of crossings had been made, but added that all were "wholly accidental."

The Northern Ireland Cabinet considered the statement at its weekly meeting yesterday and it is thought that Ministers were particularly concerned about two points in Mr Lynch's version of events.

First was the implication that most of the shooting was done from north of the border, and that the fatal shots came from the North. In fact, a house which stands opposite the spot where the two soldiers were shot, and is about 20ft. inside the North, is pitted with bullet holes. Unless the gunmen were standing on the road next to the British armoured cars, the bullets must have crossed the border from the South.

Corporal Bernard McVay, the man who helped to drag back the two shot men, is quite clear that the bulk of the fire he came under was from across the border. Asked to show this, he drew an accurate sketch map.

Secondly, the Cabinet was concerned about Mr Lynch's statement that it is presumed that the gunmen returned to Northern Ireland. Some reports in Irish newspapers say that the leaders of the IRA in the largely for internal consumption.

Turn to back page, col. 3

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Yahya moves nearer civilian rule in East Pakistan

From S. R. GHAMRI: Karachi, August 31

President Yahya Khan today appointed Dr Abdul Motaleb Malik, aged 66, Governor of East Pakistan "in furtherance of his pledge to restore democracy and undertake measures to facilitate a transfer of power." Dr Malik, at present the President's special assistant concerning displaced people, takes over on Friday from Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan, who was made Governor and martial law administrator of the province in March after the eruption of civil war.

E. Berlin agrees to compromise to compromise

From JONATHAN STEELE: East Berlin, August 31

With the authorised text of the Berlin agreement still unpublished, East German officials here are playing things cool rather than cool. It is partly a matter of protocol. There is a clearly detectable feeling that East Berlin has had to make rather more concessions in agreeing to the four-power draft than they originally hoped.

"The agreement is a compromise. Reasonable people have to make compromises, and it really is rather pointless to ask which side made the biggest concession, was how the deputy editor of a foreign-policy journal put it to me.

He added that the relevant question is who benefits from the agreement, and the answer is both sides. But he conceded that the agreement contained certain "illogicalities."

West Berlin was declared not to be part of the Federal Republic, yet it was being allowed to keep certain offices in West Berlin and to represent West Berliners abroad.

A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry picked out the same two points as examples of "concessions." On the plus side, officials are stressing that the agreement does spell out that articles in the West German Constitution which sought to bind West Berlin to West Germany are declared suspended.

The fact that for the first time West Berlin's Senate and not the Federal Republic is designated as the body which must negotiate arrangements for West Berliners to go through the Wall, is also considered a victory.

The latest stage of the negotiations took place yesterday in East Berlin, when the State Secretary, Herr Kohrt met the Senate Director, Herr Müller. Their negotiations will not go on in parallel to the talks between East and West Germany over details of guaranteeing unimpeded access between

A communiqué said that Dr Malik will be assisted by a Council of Ministers whose names he will submit to Yahya for approval.

Lieutenant-General Amir Abdullah Khan Niazi, commander of Eastern Command, has been appointed martial-law administrator of East Pakistan. General Tikka Khan's new assignment was not mentioned in the communiqué or in comments on it by an official spokesman in Islamabad.

The communiqué said: "The responsibility for running the civil administration of the province will rest fully in the Governor and his Council of Ministers."

Reversion

"The armed forces in East Pakistan will revert exclusively to their primary role of ensuring the defence of the country and will provide such assistance to the civil administration as they may be called upon to undertake."

Emphasising that from now on the role of the armed forces in East Pakistan would be mainly operational, a spokesman said that the induction of a civilian Governor and Council of Ministers represented another step towards the President's pledge to transfer power to the representatives of the people.

Dr Malik, a native of Kushtia, on the Indo-East Pakistan border, has been a Central Minister for nine years. He has also been Pakistan's Ambassador in Manila.

He is a well-known Labour leader and as senior Minister has acted as President. He did not contest a seat for the national or provincial assemblies in last year's elections.

The appointment of a civilian Governor did not significantly form part of President Yahya's plan to transfer power announced by him on June 23.

Constitution

The plan envisaged the framing of a Constitution by a committee (this is in progress), the naming of members of the national and provincial assemblies not on the Government's black list (this has been done), the convening of the National Assembly, and the formation of civilian Governments composed of people's representatives under cover of martial law.

But Yahya has recently been advised by politicians from East Pakistan under the present disturbed conditions.

The number of National Assembly members at present in East Pakistan has still not been published but the Government has been making appeal to all those in India to return to assume their role as legislators.

So far, there has been no public response from them. The success of the President's June plan depends on the new measure succeeding.

Clydeside plan in Brunswick

THE FORTHCOMING closure of a camera factory in West Germany has similar features to the case of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, though on a much smaller scale. Here, too, the workers are investigating the possibility of taking over the firm and running it as a cooperative.

Last week the 1,750 workers of the Voigtlander concern in Brunswick, owned by the Zeiss Ikon Company of Stuttgart, were told they would lose their jobs. The Brunswick concern, it was said, could no longer compete with the influx of cheap cameras from Japan, China, and Eastern Europe.

About half of Voigtlander's production is exported, so that business was badly hit when the D-mark was revalued in 1969. It took another blow in May when the mark was floated.

From NORMAN CROSSLAND: Bonn, August 31

Meanwhile Japanese competition has been growing rapidly, but the last straw came when two big mail order firms started marketing Chinese cameras at half the price of the Japanese ones.

Even so the firm was advertising, as recently as July, for "women and girls with ability and nimble fingers." The advertisement stated: "We've got more to do than we can cope with. You'll get a job with us, and a job that you'll like."

Union leaders are blaming the management for inefficiency, and for failing to adjust to a market situation that had been plain to see. Earlier this year it was planned to reduce the labour force gradually to 1,100 and to switch production from cameras to defence contracts.

been making the cheaper cameras, the ones most affected by foreign competition, while the parent company has concentrated on more sophisticated models.

When the firms were merged, Voigtlander brought into the marriage a pension fund of about £2 millions. This has not been touched, and the Voigtlander workers are saying it could be used to provide the financial basis of a new company to be run by them.

Not only the unions, but members of all political parties and of several youth organisations, have been demonstrating in protest against the closure. Brunswick's geographical situation makes it particularly sensitive to economic setbacks. It lies near the East German border, a development area constantly trying to attract industries.

Nixon to Laird's rescue

From RICHARD SCOTT

Washington, August 31

President Nixon is said to be about to take a step which is bound to weaken his relations with Congress.

Several weeks ago, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, frustrated by the Pentagon's refusal over the past two years to respond to its request for a copy of its five-year military aid programme, unanimously refused to vote a single penny for foreign aid unless the Pentagon changed its mind.

Mr Laird, the Defence Secretary, further incensed the Senators by replying that he had no document on the military aid.

The law requires that the executive branch shall supply Congress with such documents as it demands within 35 days unless the President forbids it and sets out reasons for so doing. The period has now nearly expired and today the Pentagon was indicating that Mr Nixon had decided to spare Mr Laird the ignominy of handing over the document by informing Congress he is exercising his executive privilege.

Although Mr Nixon is legally justified in taking such action he will infuriate Senator Fulbright and his colleagues and probably other members of the legislative branch.

Drought over

Rome's worst drought for 51 years — it lasted 75 days — broke with lightning, thunder, and heavy downpours yesterday, two days after prayers for rain had been said in all the city's churches. Roman motorists hooted their horns with joy.

Expert analysis of ageing Europe

Strasbourg, August 31

Europe's falling birth rate — mainly caused by the growing numbers of working women — is ageing the continent's population, according to a French expert.

Today, demographers met here to consider whether the trend in Europe is good or bad and whether it should be halted or allowed to continue unchecked.

For eight days, 200 delegates from 30 countries are meeting in a European population conference at which Europe's birth rate will be a central topic.

According to M Jean Pichat in a report issued by France's Institute of Demographic Studies, the world's population increased by 60 per cent between 1920 and 1980 and is likely to double between 1980 and 2000.

But the population of Europe grew by just over 30 per cent in the first period and will rise by only 24 per cent by the end of the century.

According to M Pichat's latest findings, France is virtually the only country in Europe which actively seeks to increase its birth rate.

In West Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and Portugal, the drop in the birth rate is such that the population is no longer replacing itself generation by generation.

The conference, held under the auspices of the Council of Europe, will split into expert groups over the next week to study and make recommendations on individual aspects of the population problem — including birth, fertility, mortality, and migration.

According to M Pichat's report, the main reason for the drop in the European birth rate is already clear — it is the working woman. More and more European women are unable, or simply do not want, to devote the time their grandmothers gave to having babies. And

Attack on Bundy renewed

From our Correspondent

Washington, August 31

The august membership of the Council of Foreign Relations has been shaken by a rare storm which has blown up over the appointment of a new editor to its distinguished quarterly, "Foreign Affairs."

In October, Mr Hamilton Armstrong, who has edited the publication for the past 49 years, is to retire, at the age of 78. In March the directors of the Council on Foreign Relations named Mr William Bundy as Mr Armstrong's successor.

Major role

Mr Bundy, who is 53, was Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of Far Eastern affairs between 1964 and 1969. In this capacity he played a major role in determining the country's Vietnam policy. It was because of this that some members of the council strongly objected to his nomination to the editorship. Early objections were reinforced after the publication of the Pentagon papers had appeared to underscore Mr Bundy's role in determining Vietnam policy.

Chairman of the board of the council, Mr David Rockefeller, circulated a letter to each of the 1,500 council members to "reaffirm confidence" in the appointment of Mr Bundy. Last week, however, another letter went out to members from three professors of political science (also council members) renewing their protest.

Mr Bundy, elder brother of Mr George Bundy and son-in-law of Dean Acheson, is at present a research associate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is finishing a book on US policy in the Far East.

Phantom despatches that never arrive

From WALTER SCHY

Jerusalem, August 31

The United States was holding supplies of F-15 jets from Israel "for reasons," Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Mr Rabin, today on arrival home, today's leave. Neither the complaint is new, nor is the first time it has officially voiced in public.

Mr Rabin, who was Chief of Staff in the Six-Days War, known for plainer speech than other officials, said America's tactics were "mistake" because an agreement on reopening Suez Canal can be reached. He said that war is a "viable alternative."

Since April there has been an American reply to the Israeli request for F-15 jets. Mrs Meir said that she was worried, who appealed for a renewal of the "without delay" in the recent Soviet ships near the Soviet-Egyptian ship treaty. However, the supplies have come after massive infusion of arms for Israel that led to the violation of the ceasefire last summer.

Who is starving who arms is an old and stale matter. The Americans claim the balance of power has been upset. In Israel's view, the balance must not be maintained but seen to be balanced, to provide an effective deterrent and to prevent Arabs that agreement is only way forward.

This argument, the Israelis refused to accept. And Israelis point out that must not only be in a position to win a war, but to win "acceptable cost" as an officer recently put it.

Home-based officials today taken by surprise. Rabin's blunt statement pointed out that the American commitment to maintain balance — which means military superiority of Israel — remained firm. But for all they seemed pleased that Rabin had let the cat out of the bag.

Mr Rabin is a known date for high political office. Part of his purpose may be to show the Israeli that he is not taking lying down — even from Americans. And the same opinion is always though here as a useful way of ending war materials from unwilling President.

Bomb at fair

Greek security police today found two time bombs in United States and pavilions at a trade fair in Salonica. The bombs, which were found in the pavilions, were open to public.

End of Cuba airlift

Washington, August 31

Cuba has told the United States that it intends to end an airlift that has brought almost a quarter of a million Cuban refugees from Havana to Florida since 1965.

The State Department spokesman, Mr R. McCloskey, said that the airlift would be suspended tomorrow for several weeks, returning for the last time after the Cuban authorities had checked the names of the last group of refugees to be permitted to leave.

Other officials said that the Cuban Government had indicated that it would have a final list of 1,000 names to be submitted for the approval of the US Government. A total of 33,000 Cubans have been approved by both Governments for flights to the US but they have not yet left Cuba. Officials did not know how many of the 33,000 would be allowed to leave, in addition to the 1,000 on the final list.

About 100,000 Cubans who have registered as wanting to join their families in the US are still in Cuba—Reuters.

The Czech back-door escape from worry

From OSGOOD CARRUTHERS: Prague August 31

The main hallucinatory kick among Czechoslovakia's thrill-seeking young people is "powder and beer," sometimes leading to a state in which they go berserk, according to a popular weekly magazine. It also has led to some ideological head-scratching.

Svet V. Obrazek reported that the powder is a standard but not a medicine for the treatment of asthma and contains ephedrine. It is made exclusively in Czechoslovakia and is not on the international list of hallucinogens.

The trigger seems to be the drug which is washed down. The drug's general use has declined with the advent of more modern treatment for asthma. But the magazine said: "It is misuse by young people lacking in moral fibre and heilighens the naive idea that the 'hard' has increased so alarmingly that the Government has banned its sale without a prescription.

"powder and beer" drug has resulted in numerous serious injuries, according to the magazine, and an unspecified number of participants now face court action. The article states that pushers have even smuggled the drug into prisons and it was found in the stomachs of patients at Prague's Bohnice Mental Institute.

The growing use of all kinds of drugs — hallucinators, panickers, and other "soft" narcotics — is viewed with alarm by the magazine, which says that "no significant survey in the field has been made so far. Women are said to be the biggest users of the drugs, while the men continue to drown their sorrows in alcohol.

So far, the use of "hard" narcotics has been minimal, according to the article, but "all too many people in this country want a backdoor escape from their daily worries."

"A great deal has been said about the addiction to the Western world," said writer. "Why this although to a much smaller degree, should have found its way to the Czechs, where it is not supposed to belong, has not yet been covered."

Although the official supervised press has little or nothing about the problem, the authorities cracked down on the ill-effects in hushhush through Czechoslovakia to the Near East to West Europe. — Los Angeles Times.

TELEVISION

Frost benevolently canonises the cast of "Hair" (BBC-1 at 9.20). Stuart Hood's "Bird's-eye View" of the East Coast (BBC-2 at 8). An hour of Frankie Howard, scripted by Galton and Simpson (London ITV at 8); and, for sheer reliability "Public Eye" (ITV at 9).

BBC-1

- 12.25 p.m. Nai Zindagi Naya Jeevan.
- 12.55 p.m. Tony at Aloma: Light entertainment.
- 1.30 p.m. Woodentops.
- 1.45 p.m. News.
- 1.53 p.m. Close.
- 2.40 p.m. Play School.
- 4.40 p.m. Jackanory.
- 4.55 p.m. Behind the Scenes: Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.
- 5.20 p.m. Ondra: Fights for Freedom.
- 5.44 p.m. Adventures of Parsley.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. Nationwide.
- 6.45 p.m. Music on Command from Colchester.
- 7.10 p.m. Mission Impossible.
- 8.0 p.m. Paul Temple.
- 8.50 p.m. The Fifties.
- 9.0 p.m. Nine O'Clock News.
- 9.20 p.m. Frost Over America.
- 10.0 p.m. Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 10.10 p.m. 24 Hours by Kenneth Allsop.
- 10.35 p.m. An Hour with Ian Carmichael.
- 11.35 p.m. Weather.
- 11.0 a.m. Play School.
- 11.20 p.m. Close.
- 7.30 p.m. News.
- 8.0 p.m. Bird's-eye View: Eastern Approach — from Montrose, in Angus, by sea to London.
- 8.50 p.m. Spoiling in the Sun: Visit to Fiji.
- 9.10 p.m. Canterbury Tales.
- 10.0 p.m. Party Political Broadcast on behalf of the Labour Party.
- 10.10 p.m. All in a Day: The News.
- 10.45 p.m. News.
- 10.50 p.m. Late Night Line-up.
- Wales (As BBC-1 except) — 6.0 p.m. Wales Today, and Nationwide 6.45-7.10 p.m. Heddiw.
- 11.37 p.m. Weather.
- ENGLISH REGIONS (As BBC-1 except) — 6.04-6.45 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; Spotlight South-west. 11.37 Regional News.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

- 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0.
- 3.10 p.m. Play Better Tennis.
- 4.40 p.m. Paulus.
- 5.55 p.m. Mad Movies.
- 6.25 p.m. Matinee.
- 5.55 p.m. Sooty.
- 5.20 p.m. Ace of Wands: "Nightmare Gas."
- 5.50 p.m. News from ITN.
- 6.0 p.m. Today.
- 6.35 p.m. Crossroads.
- 7.0 p.m. The Smith Family: Henry Fonda in "The Strangers."
- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye: "The Man who Didn't Eat Sweets."
- 10.0 p.m. Labour Party Political Broadcast.
- 10.10 p.m. News from ITN.
- 10.40 p.m. Mounthatten: "A Man of this Century."
- 11.40 p.m. Wrestling.
- 12.10 a.m. In Their Own Right.
- ANGLIA — 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.25 p.m. Anglia News.
- 4.30 p.m. Room 4.55 Sooty.
- 5.15 p.m. News.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. Anglia.
- 6.35 p.m. Crossroads.
- 7.0 p.m. The Old Couple.
- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye: "The Man who Didn't Eat Sweets."
- 10.0 p.m. Labour Party Political Broadcast.
- 10.10 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. The Lovers.
- 11.10 p.m. Wrestling.
- 11.45 p.m. Reflection.
- CHANNEL — 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.25 p.m. States of Jersey Lottery.
- 4.30 p.m. Close.
- 4.40 p.m. Pinewind.
- 4.50 p.m. Puffin's Birthday Greetings.
- 4.55 p.m. Sooty.
- 5.15 p.m. Ace of Wands.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. Change News.
- 6.10 p.m. Stryker of the Yard.

Crossroads

- 7.0 p.m. Nanny and the Professor.
- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye.
- 10.0 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. Weather.
- MIDLANDS (ATV) — 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.25 p.m. News.
- 4.30 p.m. Room 4.55 Sooty.
- 5.15 p.m. News.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. ATV.
- 6.35 p.m. Crossroads.
- 7.0 p.m. Today.
- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye.
- 10.0 p.m. Labour Party Political Broadcast.
- 10.10 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. The Lovers.
- 11.10 p.m. Wrestling.
- 11.45 p.m. Reflection.
- NORTHERN (Granada) — 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.25 p.m. News.
- 4.30 p.m. Room 4.55 Sooty.
- 5.15 p.m. News.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. Northern.
- 6.35 p.m. Crossroads.
- 7.0 p.m. Today.
- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye.
- 10.0 p.m. Labour Party Political Broadcast.
- 10.10 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. The Lovers.
- 11.10 p.m. Wrestling.
- 11.45 p.m. Reflection.
- SOUTHERN — 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.25 p.m. News.
- 4.30 p.m. Room 4.55 Sooty.
- 5.15 p.m. News.
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- 6.35 p.m. Crossroads.
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- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye.
- 10.0 p.m. Labour Party Political Broadcast.
- 10.10 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. The Lovers.
- 11.10 p.m. Wrestling.
- 11.45 p.m. Reflection.
- WALSLEY AND WEST (ITV) — 2.15 p.m. Racing from York: 2.30, 3.0, 3.30, 4.0.
- 4.25 p.m. News.
- 4.30 p.m. Room 4.55 Sooty.
- 5.15 p.m. News.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. Walsley and West.
- 6.35 p.m. Crossroads.
- 7.0 p.m. Today.
- 7.30 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye.
- 10.0 p.m. Labour Party Political Broadcast.
- 10.10 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. The Lovers.
- 11.10 p.m. Wrestling.
- 11.45 p.m. Reflection.

Horoscope

- 4.14 p.m. Moment of Truth.
- 4.40 p.m. Tinkertail.
- 4.55 p.m. Sooty.
- 5.20 p.m. Ace of Wands.
- 5.50 p.m. News.
- 6.0 p.m. Report West.
- 6.15 p.m. Report Wales.
- 6.25 p.m. Crossroads.
- 6.30 p.m. Jokers Wild.
- 6.35 p.m. Coronation Street.
- 8.0 p.m. Frankie Howard's Hour.
- 9.0 p.m. Public Eye.
- 10.0 p.m. News.
- 10.40 p.m. Weather.
- ITV WEST (as ITV General Service except) — 4.07 p.m. News.
- 4.15 p.m. News.
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Rhodesian inquiry suggests abolition of trial by jury

From PETER NIESEWAND: Salisbury, August 31

An inquiry into Rhodesian courts has recommended changes in the system of the Minister of Justice, Mr Desmond Lardner-Burke, tabled the report in parliament today, and called it "a masterly piece of work."

The commission, headed by Dr F. N. Broome, a former Judge President of the African supreme court, recommends the abolition of trial by jury, and makes proposals for new procedures. It qualifies the right of an accused to silence. It does

not compel him to answer questions, although it says that "an adverse inference" may be drawn from silence.

The report also suggests steps to ensure as far as possible that no innocent man is placed on public trial. It envisages preparatory examinations before a judicial officer to determine whether a case should go to public court or be dismissed.

Examinations would be in camera to protect the innocent from harmful publicity. Before they began, the State would provide the accused with the names of State witnesses and an outline statement of what each would say. The accused would be asked for the names of his witnesses, and an outline of his defence.

The report says: "The accused should be told that, if he maintains silence and refuses to divulge his defence or call his witnesses, evidence of this may be given at his trial, and adverse inferences may be drawn from his failure to do this earlier."

Not absolute
"If the accused declined to give evidence, the prosecutor may name the least cross-examine him, and the court itself may ask him questions. The accused may refuse to answer any question, but if he refuses to answer he may be asked his reasons for so doing, and he told that if he persists in his refusal, an adverse inference may be drawn."

The report says that, in any case, the present right of an accused to maintain silence is not as absolute as it might appear.

It says: "If at the trial, the prosecution makes out a strong enough case against the accused, the fact that he maintains silence and gives no explanation becomes a factor to be considered along with the other factors, and from that totality, the court may draw the inference of guilt. The weight to be given to the factor in question depends upon the circumstances of each case."

As in a preparatory examination, right to silence in a High Court trial should be curtailed. "One of the reasons for this is to provide an additional procedure under which an accused person may be questioned, with proper safeguards to ensure that no improper pressures are brought to bear upon him."

It will also be an additional inducement to the police not to interrogate persons purely for the purpose of inducing them to make confessions.

Calling for the abolition of trial by jury, the report says that this system is, at present, denied to the African majority. "One thing which the administration of justice in Rhodesia cannot afford to do is to give the

impression that it favours a particular race.

"This, however, is precisely what the system of trial by jury in Rhodesia does. A trial by jury is only available to non-Africans and only European men may sit on the jury."

Trial of Africans by white juries is rejected, and there are said to be tribal difficulties in considering a black jury.

An African accused, convicted by a jury comprising members of other tribes, would be likely to be dissatisfied with his trial. We therefore rejected the solution of trying African cases with African common jurymen.

Public safety

As this is our conclusion, it follows that if the administration of justice is to be uniform for all races, as we are convinced it must be, the only solution is to abolish jury trials entirely. Trials should be held before judges and assessors.

Mr Lardner-Burke also tabled an Unlawful Organisations Bill. This allows the President to outlaw any organisation, if he considers its activities "likely to endanger, disturb, or interfere with defence, public safety, or public order."

An organisation can also be banned if it is connected with the World Federation of Trade Unions, the World Peace Council, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the International Union of Students, and the African National Congress of South Africa.

Police are given wide powers. They can search people, places and vehicles without warrant if they believe this necessary. They can also "call upon" any person believed to be a member, or a former member, of a banned organisation, and demand to see a list of members and office bearers.

Presumed guilt

A refusal to cooperate can result in a fine of \$2,000 and five years in prison. Members of banned organisations are liable to the same penalties.

The Bill says any person who attends a meeting of an unlawful organisation, or has any books, documents, writings, or cards, belonging to a banned organisation, shall be presumed to be a member "unless the contrary is proved."

The Bill also applies to citizens or residents of Rhodesia when they are outside the country. It indemnifies the President, Government, Civil Service and security forces for anything done in terms of the Bill "in good faith." It says that "no action, indictment or other legal proceedings whatsoever" shall be brought against them in any Rhodesian court.

Principal upset by grants ban

From our Correspondent: Salisbury, August 31

Professor Robert Craig, principal of the University of Rhodesia, had cancelled his visit to Ghana and returned home because of the Rhodesian Administration's withdrawal of grants to some African students.

"I decided it was my first duty to return to Salisbury," he said. "I am deeply disturbed at the Government action."

"It is detrimental both to the welfare of students concerned and to the reputation of the university in Rhodesia and overseas. The executive committee of the university council will consider the matter at its meeting next Monday."

Last week, some students were informed by letter that the Ministry of Education had decided to withdraw their grants because they had taken part in student demonstrations.

The Secretary for Education, Mr. Houllon, said that their participation in demonstrations had brought the university into

disrepute and had shown the irresponsibility of the students involved. Mr. Houllon gave them until today to appeal against the decision.

One demonstration to which the Administration objected was staged peacefully on July 1 by nearly two hundred students, during Lord Goodman's recent visit. The students — most of them black — gathered outside the Administration's headquarters to protest against racial discrimination, shortly before the British team arrived to continue negotiations concerning a settlement.

Eight African students are known to have been told that their grants will be withdrawn, but it is feared that 40 could be affected.

Professor Craig said that the university had asked the Secretary for Education for details. It had also called for an extension of the appeal deadline. No reply had been received so far, Professor Craig said.

Mafoosi in hunger strike

Inosia (Sielly), August 31

Fourteen of the 19 suspected bosses exiled here today in a hunger strike in protest against their confinement.

They marched in silence to Carabinieri barracks, sat on the pavement outside, refused to answer police as they were being demon-

strated. Last week the Mafoosi refused to pay bills for rent and food, and were evicted from lodging houses to a small school which belongs to the island, which has a population of 400.

Although they claimed they could not afford rent because there were no opportunities to earn money, the problem of journalists they would only crackle to claim their reasons for strike.

They sent them here: until that time they would maintain a hunger strike and sleep in the open.

The Mafoosi were among the 19 rounded up after the 1967-68 strike in May 5 of the city's public prosecutor and police driver. — Reuters.

Court clears priest

The superior military court Rio de Janeiro has cleared Italian priest of charges of perversion eight months after he was arrested and allegedly tortured. The court reversed a seven month imprisonment on other Giulio Vicini for distributing subversive literature. Assistant, Miss Iar Spadini, is cleared of similar charges. The Archbishop of Sao Paulo, Paulo Evaristo Arns, said Vicini had been beaten, and tortured by electric shocks.

Role for black diplomats

SENATOR BIRCH BAYH said in Washington yesterday that the United States should send only non-white diplomats to South Africa so as to increase American contact with blacks there.

The Indiana Democrat, who is his party's unannounced candidate for the Presidential nomination, said he hoped to visit Africa some time "before the pressures of the 1972 Presidential campaign become everyone's preoccupation."

Senator Bayh, speaking before leaving on a European trip, disclosed that he had engaged a friend, Mr. Ulrich Haynes Jr., a black

management consultant and former member of the National Security Council, to tour sub-Saharan Africa on his behalf.

On the basis of Mr. Haynes's report, he urged the Administration to put African affairs higher on its list of priorities.

"I do not believe a visit to Africa by the Secretary of State is an adequate substitute for a vigorous and understanding policy," he added.

"I don't think using an African trip as a platform for an attack on American black leaders, as Vice-President Agnew did, does anything to help Africa meet the chal-

lenges of economic and social development. Nor does it help solve the problems of racism and continued colonialism in Southern Africa."

Blacks, both here and abroad, should "make it clear" they want American investments in South Africa used as a lever to improve racial relations there.

In the light of South Africa's "flagrant disregard" of the World Court's decision on South-west Africa (Namibia), Senator Bayh said that the US should terminate all diplomatic and other actions which in any way imply acceptance of South Africa's control over Namibia. — UPI.



Vehicles submerged in a flooded parking lot in Okazaki, 150 miles west of Tokyo, after torrential rain brought by typhoon Trix. The typhoon, which has caused at least 34 deaths in Japan, was making for the Pacific last night

Protest at psychiatrists' dismissal

Madrid, August 31. Provincial Government, 20 doctors of the Puerta de Hierro hospital have protested against the dismissal of seven psychiatrists whom police ordered to leave the psychiatric clinic of the Francisco Franco provincial hospital, where they had locked themselves in for four days in demonstrating against the reduced number of beds available to patients.

In a letter of protest to the provincial Government, 20 assistant psychiatrists and 25 doctors of the Puerta de Hierro hospital said the authorities had chosen to employ coercive action instead of giving constructive answers to the psychiatrists' complaint.

The seven were dismissed on grounds of insubordination and inquiry into the affair. They told the society that at no time they were joined by the remainder of the clinic's staff of

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US centres will freeze blood cells

From STUART AUERBACH: Washington, August 31

The American Red Cross has developed the first system for freezing and storing red blood cells indefinitely, thereby making sure that it will always have on hand a supply of rare types of blood.

As a bonus from the complicated and expensive freezing process, the blood emerges free of hepatitis germs and white blood cells that could be dangerous during a transplant.

Dr H. T. Meryman, of the Red Cross blood research laboratory in Bethesda, Maryland, predicts that 18 American centres will be freezing blood by the end of the year. All have the equipment. One, in Boston, Massachusetts, is in operation.

By the end of the year, the centres are expected to have frozen and stored 30,000 half-pints of red blood cells. By 1972, with two more centres in operation, the production should be 100,000 half-pints a year.

This is a drop in the bucket compared to the nation's annual need of 6.6 million pints of blood. But the process solves three major problems in blood banking.

It provides blood free of hepatitis, which is becoming more common in the United States and Europe.

It makes it possible for blood banks to have always a supply of rare blood types, and

The process eliminates any stray white blood cells. These contain the body's defence mechanism against foreign substances and could set up serious or fatal reactions in patients undergoing transplants or people who receive frequent transfusions for leukaemia or haemophilia.

Dr Meryman explained that the whole blood is divided into components — including plasma, white cells, red cells,

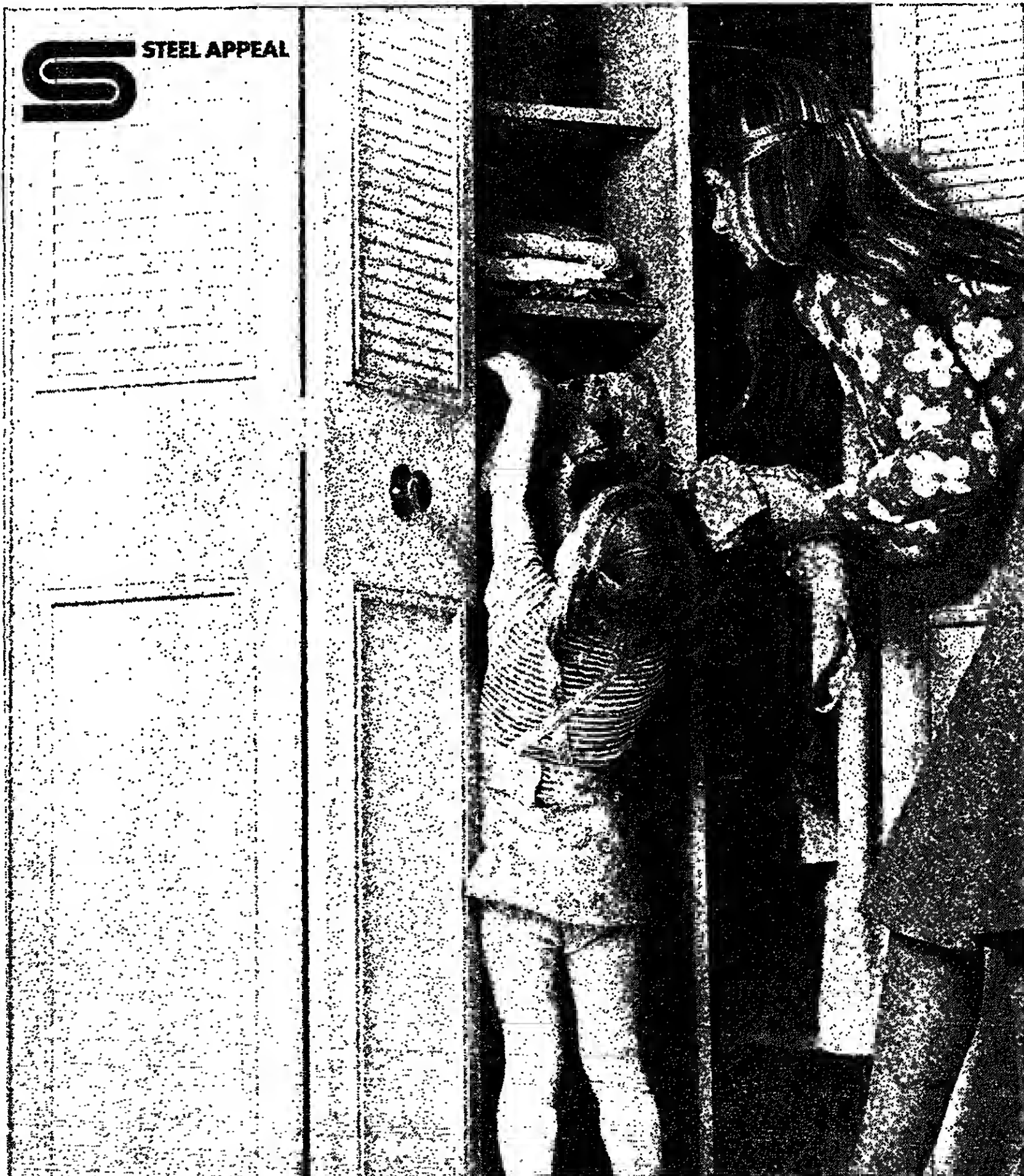
and platelets. Many have uses of their own in treatments, but he said red cells were better than whole blood in a clinical situation.

The red cells are mixed with glycerol, a chemical preservative that prevents the formation of ice when the blood is frozen. The hard part of the process — one that had baffled scientists for 20 years — comes in trying to separate the red cells from the glycerol when the blood is thawed.

Dr Meryman added that the thawed mixture is placed in a centrifuge resembling a cream separator. As the centrifuge spins, a glucose-saline solution passes through the red cells and out, taking the glycerol with it. It takes about 30 minutes to wash the blood completely. This operation damages only about 2 per cent of the red cells.

He is not sure whether the freezing or the washing cleans the blood of hepatitis germs and unwanted white blood cells. The National Institute of Health is sponsoring research into this.

The freezing of red blood cells was first accomplished five years ago by Dr Charles E. Huggins, of Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. His system, however, "has a couple of defects," Dr Meryman said. About 25 per cent of the red blood cells are lost in the thawing. In addition, other chemicals are removed from the red cells during thawing. This means, Dr Meryman said, the red cells are not as efficient in delivering oxygen as they should be. — Washington Post.



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These bi-folding doors are made of steel. A beautiful vinyl-coated steel called Stelvite, with a warm leather-grained finish. What's the advantage? These doors are

warp-free. Light, but very strong. Scratch resistant. Easy to clean. Impossible to splinter. They last a lifetime without redecoration. That's the advantage. Steel.

British Steel Corporation

HOME AND OVERSEAS

Thieu's solo candidature bolstered

Saigon, August 31

Supporters of President Thieu will control just under 60 per cent of the new South Vietnamese Lower House, according to an analysis today of complete but unofficial results of last Sunday's elections. Opposition and independent deputies will control the remaining 40 per cent of the votes in the Chamber, a survey made by observers here indicated. Official results will be published on Friday.

In the analysis of the 159 seats, the standings appeared to be: 1. Pro-Government 91 seats; 2. Opposition 47; 3. Independent 21.

The Opposition in the legislature, which occupies a rather battered former Opera House in Central Saigon, will be more threatening than its predecessor.

Its backbone will be about 25 deputies supported by the An Quang militant Buddhist faction in Saigon.

Meanwhile, President Thieu, sole presidential candidate in October, is expected to address the nation in the next few days and give his first public response to accusations of election fraud by his two opponents, Vice-President Ky and former head of state, General Minh, before they withdraw from the race.

The President tonight had a second meeting in 24 hours with the US Ambassador, Mr. Ellsworth Bunker, presumably on the subject of averting at the eleventh hour the consequences of a one-man non-election.

But with an Assembly weighted in his favour Thieu can be expected to run alone with Vice-President Ky presenting only token opposition on the ballot.

The Presidential campaign opens officially on Friday, and there were strong indications that Thieu would discuss his

Search for ferry victims ended

Brindisi, August 31

Italian authorities today abandoned their search for further victims from the Greek car ferry Melanina, in spite of fears that as many as 30 could still be missing.

So far, 24 bodies have been recovered and 1,150 passengers have been rescued, more than a hundred of them with injuries. The Italian navy and coast-guard withdrew their ships and planes from the area after systematically sweeping the sea for three days. Navy officials said that if there are any more victims, the bodies were probably swept out to sea by strong currents and might not be found for weeks or even months.

Brindisi port authority officials went on board the hulk of the ferry and reported finding bodies. Experts said that only examination of the ashes would reveal whether anyone had died on board.

The deputy prosecutor of Brindisi today began his formal interrogation of Captain Antypas, master of the Heleanna, who has been arrested and charged with multiple manslaughter.

Dr Clemente Malco, a neo-Fascist member of Parliament, and Dr Teodoro Marazziti, the two lawyers representing Captain Antypas and the Ethimides shipping line, were present during the interview, a prison spokesman said.

There was no immediate indication of the line of questioning followed by the deputy prosecutor, Dr Clemente Malco, but it was generally assumed that he would seek clarification of two main issues:

First, why the master attempted to leave Brindisi on Sunday night after being specifically asked to remain here, and secondly, why Captain Antypas unburdened himself of a bag containing among other items the ship's safety certificate.

This showed that the Heleanna was allowed to carry 620 people, compared with more than 1,100 at the time of the accident.

Earlier today Dr Perrone supervised post-mortems on four people who died while escaping from the burning ship. He ordered the post-mortems to determine whether all the victims died by drowning or whether some died later from other causes when in Italian territorial waters.

If some of the victims are shown to have died within the Italian six-mile limit, the nation's legal authorities would be obliged to take action against the master.

There was no official word so far on the results of the post-mortems but informed sources said they showed none of the four died from drowning.

In Piraeus the chief public prosecutor opened a criminal inquiry aimed at charging anyone thought responsible through negligence for the fire on the Heleanna.—Reuter.



A steel band parading through Portobello Road opened the Notting Hill People's Carnival which continues until the weekend with film shows and concerts, finishing with another parade

Russia's allies warn Rumania

Vienna, August 31

As the Rumanian and Chinese armies pledged "fraternal cooperation" today, the Soviet bloc responded with a warning that China's aim is "anti-Soviet".

The statements were part of a situation of continuing pressure and counterpressures with Russia and her allies worried about the growing Chinese influence in Rumania and Yugoslavia.

General Ion Ionescu, the Rumanian Defence Minister, and Lt Tolsheng, leader of a Chinese delegation completing 10 days in Rumania, exchanged flags and proposed toasts "to the expansion of the fraternal cooperation between the two peoples and armies".

A communiqué issued after the meeting said that both sides called for more "contacts and exchange of delegations".

When the Chinese delegation arrived in Bucharest, it proclaimed opposition to threats by imperialism and support for the maintenance of national independence and sovereignty.

The Rumanians have increasingly used the word "imperialism" when referring to Russia.

The Soviet Union has not

commented officially on China's words to its allies. Today it was the turn of the Bulgarian Army's newspaper "Narodna Armiya".

"The Chinese rapprochement is being combined with definite anti-Sovietism with straining the relations with the entire Socialist system," it said.

A Hungarian newspaper "Nepszabadsag" said that the Rumanian party owed its position largely to the Red Army and added that in the future, "The protection of the national sovereignty of the Socialist countries can only be accomplished through joint effort, common desire, and united labour".

In Poland, the armed forces newspaper quoted Christian Democratic opinion in West Germany as believing that the Sino-US rapprochement has put pressure on the European Communist nations.

Meanwhile, 14 Chinese "tourists"—the first to visit Yugoslavia—will arrive there tomorrow from Albania and Rumania and a book of poems by Mao Tse-tung, translated into Serbo-Croat, was announced in Zagreb.—UPI.

New look for old minster

The historic St Gregory's Minster, at Kirkdale, North Yorkshire, believed to be Britain's smallest minster, has been left in splendid structural condition after a two-year restoration programme.

The work has included the stripping of plaster from interior walls to reveal the original stonework; cleaning of the roof and strengthening of beams; repair of the organ; and installation of electricity and heating.

This month, one of the final and most important phases of the work will be undertaken when a unique pre-Conquest sundial, dated about 1055 and giving an early history of the minster, will be cleaned. The sundial is in perfect condition and its inscriptions can still be clearly read.

Demolished

The original minster was built in about 650 but was demolished by the Danes. The inscription on the sundial, which stands in the porch, explains: "Orn, the son of Gamal, bought St Gregory's Minster when it was all broken and fallen and caused it to be made anew from the ground to Christ and St Gregory in the days of King Edward and in the days of Earl Tostig."

The Rev. Roy Kennedy, who has been vicar of Kirkdale for three years, said yesterday: "The sundial attracts archaeological parties from all over the country. It holds a place in British history."

Two other Saxon relics given restored positions inside the minster are two seventh-century coffin lids, one claimed as a memorial to King Ethelwald of Deira and the other as a memorial to St Cedd's coffin.

Mr Kennedy said: "I'm assured that King Ethelwald's memorial is probably genuine but there is a great deal of argument about Cedd's coffin."

A club spokesman said that Government action to stem the tide of violence in Britain was overdue. "The shootings in

Blackpool drew attention once again to the rapid increase in crime of violent type. In recent years, evidence of the complete failure of the fashionable 'soft' policy towards criminals."

Police equipment should be improved and the numbers of officers engaged on detection increased to ensure a higher proportion of arrests. By giving this lead the Govern-

ment would be carrying out wishes of the vast majority of the British people who have the right to feel that the law must be maintained and that the streets must be safe."

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Young Liberals action plan on pollution

By MARTIN ADENEY

The Young Liberals announced yesterday that it are to launch a campaign which will apply direct action against pollution. Mr Peter Hain, their chairman, said they would try to tackle the real issues which had been blurred by "respectability" and Mr Heath's creation of the Department of the Environment.

The "urban crisis campaign" will be direct against dangerous traffic and fume pollution as well as firms dumping waste. Among action suggested to local groups in a "campaign guide" are sit-downs on roads where crossings are needed (if necessary painting a crossing); "cough-ins" during rush hours; hand

out leaflets to motorists while wearing gas masks; blocking exhaust pipes with potatoes or rags (checking for safety); buying up shares of polluting companies to disrupt board meetings; and organising a massive return of non-returnable bottles, for example to Schweppes.

Mr Simon Hebditch, the political vice-chairman of the Young Liberals, who will direct the campaign, said: "Concern for the quality of life is not the exclusive preserve of respectables. The conservationists are latching onto a fashionable issue."

Everyone was paying lip-service to the principle of concern over environment, but little was being done to confront the political problems of pollution, he said. The chronic housing shortage required radical solutions.

He said that in the next six months they would be closing off both major and minor roads to create extra play-space, shopping precincts, and material dumped by companies would be returned to their quarters.

The Young Liberals, who are able to further the cause of the environment through their action, their long-term goal was to involve the community in the politics of change and the politics of community control and community involvement.

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Vietnam escape

Saigon, August 31

Five North Vietnamese prisoners of war escaped from an island off South Vietnam and 17 people died during a guerrilla ambush, military sources said today.

The sources, who said the breakout occurred on Phu Quoc Island in the Gulf of Siam last Tuesday, added that the prisoners were still at large.

Nine other prisoners and eight military police were killed when the guerrillas attacked a police squad guarding a party of 22 North Vietnamese prisoners gathered in the jungle outside the prison. Six police and seven prisoners were wounded.

The guerrillas, the sources

said, could have been local Vietnamese or North Vietnamese regulars who have infiltrated into the Mekong Delta from Cambodia in recent weeks.

An American helicopter, apparently searching for the five missing men, was shot down over the island on Wednesday. Earlier this month, the North Vietnamese news agency claimed that 30,000 Northern prisoners were held under conditions of extreme squalor on Phu Quoc.

Military spokesmen reported today that Vietcong and North Vietnamese activity had declined sharply since the Lower House election on Sunday and Government and Allied troops had been taken off a special battle alert.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

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Croats seek reduced gaol terms

Stockholm, August 31

Armed police sealed the courtroom in Stockholm today when two Croats appealed against life sentences imposed for the killing of the Yugoslav Ambassador to Sweden, Mr Vladimir Rolovic. He was shot in his embassy.

Police said precautions had been taken to protect the defendants and the court because people involved in the case had been threatened. Correspondents and spectators were screened when they entered the court.

Miro Mihanovic, 20, and Ante Brankovic, 23, seek the reduction of life sentences to 10 years imprisonment. Three other Croats, sentenced to terms ranging from four to 12 years for cooperating in the attack at the embassy, also appealed against sentences.

When the defendants entered the court they gave the Croat salute. Some spectators shouted anti-Croat slogans. The judge ordered the defendants to be restrained and said he would tolerate demonstrations.—UPI.

The proud father said: "I'm almost in tears. Just how good can people be? We've had nothing but kindness, and now all these gifts..."

Mr Shore said he had been visiting refugee camps in West Bengal with Bishop Trevor Huddleston and Mr Donald Chesworth, chairman of War on Want. He said it was important for all countries to help economic aid to Pakistan until she changed her policy towards the Eastern section.

Mr Shore, speaking at a press conference, said he had met Mr Tajuddin Ahmed, Prime Minister of the self-proclaimed Government of Bangladesh. He declined to say where they met.

Britain should be concerned about the situation in East Pakistan "because the Bengalis are a people of great courage and there is a tyranny taking place in West Bengal."

After meeting the Indian Labour and Rehabilitation Minister, Mr R. K. Khadikar, Mr Shore said the Pakistan Government was not really thinking of a political solution. If she were serious about a settlement she should not have put on trial Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mr Shore said he had seen refugees crossing the border.

A Titian painting, "Madonna between two Saints," was stolen on Monday night from a church in the north Italian village of Pieve de Cadore.

Baby gets freedom of Benidorm

From our Correspondent

Madrid, August 31
THE freedom of Benidorm was presented today to Master Sean Herron, born three days ago, six weeks before schedule, in a hotel there.

His mother, aged 28, on holiday with her husband, of Lincoln, Bedfordshire, complained on Saturday of "Spanish tummy".

HOME NEWS

Labour parties get together about Ulster

By HAROLD JACKSON

Representatives of the three Labour parties in Ireland will meet the British Labour Party in London today to discuss the political initiative in Ulster for which Mr Wilson has been calling.

Mr Callaghan, Mr Ian Mikardo, and other members of the Labour Party executive will first meet members of the Northern Ireland Labour Party. The main discussion will be about the NILP's recent proposals for a community government in which Mr Brian Faulkner would head an administration including Roman Catholic Ministers.

The Belfast deputation will give its views on the current situation in the province and the attitude of the Social Democratic and Labour Party opposition at Stormont. Though the SDLP has withdrawn from Stormont, leaving the sole Labour member and two Paisleyites as the only non-Unionists in the House, the Northern Ireland Labour leadership has been encouraged that the main opposition group has not rejected its proposals.

Deteriorating

The British leaders will then meet representatives of the Dublin-based Irish Labour Party and members of the SDLP. The ILP delegation will be led by the party leader, Mr Brendan Corish, and will include Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien. Their principal concern is thought to be the deteriorating relations between the Westminster and Dublin Governments, particularly in the light of the latest border incident.

Though the meetings will certainly provide a useful exchange of ideas they suffer from the handicap that all those engaged in them are out of

power. The NILP's proposals have already been condemned as unrealistic by Mr Faulkner, and in the Republic Mr Lynch has been calling for the abolition of the Stormont Parliament. It seems improbable, therefore, that he would welcome any attempt to get the Stormont Parliament on a more workable basis.

The talks today can thus only be seen as part of a general clarification of thoughts rather than as the chance for a dynamic new initiative.

Our report yesterday of the border incident said that 110 Irish soldiers arrived at Court-ban in three vehicles. This should have read 10 Irish soldiers.

IT SEEMS unthinkable that breeds of sheep and cattle which have been in Britain for 1,000 or 3,000 years should be allowed to die out, but the danger is real.

The Norfolk Horn sheep that probably came over to Britain with the Danish invaders and was common throughout East Anglia has almost gone. Only two rams, two ewes, and one ram lamb remain.

The brown-faced Manx Loaghtan sheep, which are thought by some to have arrived in Britain in Viking longships in the eighth and ninth centuries, are reduced to "three small flocks". Pure-bred Oxford and Sandy Black pigs—a breed of ancient but obscure origin—may be represented by a solitary sow.

All of them are animals which have played a vital role in Britain's history. The medieval

Left to right: Oxford and Sandy Black pigs, Chartley cattle, and a Norfolk horn ram

History on hoof in danger

cathedrals were paid for with the wool of the white-faced Cotswold sheep, which are said to be descended from sheep kept on Roman estates near Cirencester.

History on the hoof, but in commercial terms a Woodland White-face or a long-boned Chartley cow is as obsolete as a Model T Ford. Tough and hardy these old breeds may be, but they have been almost eliminated by more pampered livestock that give more wool, meat, and milk.

They owe their survival to a

handful of enthusiasts, a few zoos, and now to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Over the last few years the society has gathered into the National Agricultural Centre at Stoneleigh, Warwickshire, a few of the survivors of the rarer breeds.

In 1968 the society and the Zoological Society of London set up a working party to see how these rare farm animals could be preserved. In October, a conference will be held at Stoneleigh in the hope of setting up some national

organisation that can gather information about the small herds of rarities scattered round the country, and then guarantee their survival.

The preservationists' motives are varied. Some are moved by a sense of history. Others want a gene bank of hardy stock that has proved it can survive, just in case the high performance modern breeds should turn out to be overbred and decadent.

John Fairhall

Lynch's strong complaint Curb on IRA gun money Estate agent Roy Brooks dies

The following is part of the statement issued by Mr Lynch, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic:

During the past two years, the British Army made some 30 incursions into the 26 counties. These were brought to the attention of the British authorities at the times of occurrence and assurances were received that they were accidental and that stringent instructions had been issued to the British troops to avoid such infringements.

At about 1.30 p.m. on Sunday, August 29, a further infringement occurred when a British patrol consisting of two Ferret armoured scout cars penetrated about one mile into the 26 counties. On their return towards the border they were halted by a motor van parked across the road. A crowd gathered and impeded their further progress.

One scout car was set on fire and the crew of that joined the first car, which was allowed to

return across the border apparently with one or more punctured tyres.

All this had happened before the arrival of a party of Garda Síochana and an army patrol.

The superintendent of the Garda Síochana who took charge of the operation was notified at 2.10 p.m. of the incident and he immediately had the O/C of the army post at Dundalk notified.

The Garda party arrived at the scene at 2.45 p.m. Shortly after the Garda arrived they heard gunfire from the direction of the border. The firing continued for about 10 minutes. Soon afterwards the army patrol arrived.

Following a lull in the firing a helicopter appeared and firing resumed and continued intermittently for about 25 minutes. Neither army nor Garda Síochana personnel saw at any time any firing from the 26 counties into the six counties.

Allegations that army personnel allowed such firing to take

place without intervention by them are entirely without foundation. Although five spent bullet-cases were found a few yards inside the 26 counties, the army authorities are satisfied on the basis of an examination of the ground yesterday and inquiries carried out by them in association with the Garda Síochana, that the evidence points to the conclusion that the British soldiers were NOT shot from the 26 county side of the border.

There is, on the other hand, ample evidence that heavy shooting occurred from within the six counties, and this and the topographical features of the locality point to the conclusion that it was firing from within the six counties that caused the casualties.

This information has been conveyed to the British authorities, together with a strong complaint about their failure to control movements of their troops in border areas which could be prejudicial to the peace.

The Police Commissioner of the Irish Republic, Mr Michael Wymes, sent a directive yesterday to all police stations in the Republic. The directive said that all IRA collection boxes were to be seized and all collectors prosecuted.

For over two weeks IRA collections have been held openly, particularly in Dublin. Collectors have appeared along O'Connell Street, with placards asking for funds to "support the IRA." Some blatantly appeal for "funds for guns for the IRA."

There has been little evidence of attempts by police to stop these collections. Some, which have been held at meetings called by various illegal organisations, have raised over £500 a time.

Mr Roy Brooks, the estate agent who became famous for his amusing property advertisements, died on Monday night. He was 55. He started his firm of Roy Brooks Estate Agents, of Moravian Corner, King's Road, Chelsea, with his father in 1946.

His advertisements included descriptions such as "glum attic flat for midgets" and "Titled Tory Tycoon's Tiny Town House."

His description of one property with "back bedroom suitable only for dwarf" helped to attract 30 customers. His friend and partner, Mr Anthony Halstead, said yesterday: "He was well-known for his forthright, direct, truthful, and amusing approach to the selling of property. Roy always used to say that the best qualifications for an estate agent were to take an oath of allegiance for honesty as a monk would have to do."

Mr Brooks also wrote for newspapers and magazines and did radio and television broadcasting. Although most members of his family were Conservatives, Mr Brooks became a Socialist after seeing homeless people sleeping on the Thames embankment. He unsuccessfully contested Aldershot for Labour in 1959. After the Hungarian revolution he was associated with a house for refugee children.

Mr Brooks, who lived in South Kensington, London, leaves a widow and three daughters.

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Collapse of Upper Clyde 'will cost creditors £28M'

By JOHN KERR

The cost to creditors of the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders will be about £28,000,000, half of which represents funds provided to the company by the Government.

Two hundred of the company's 2,466 creditors were told in Glasgow yesterday by the liquidator, Mr Robert C. Smith, that he estimated the value of assets at £3.7 millions, which compared with total liabilities of £31.9 millions. But a reasonable estimate of the company's financial difficulties.

Mr Smith said there was some conflict between the Government's general awareness of the company's financial situation, which was known to be hazardous, and the actual emergence of the financial crisis.

An overseas creditor, Mr J. F. Kinnaman of Amercoat Europa, with offices in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, accused UCS of "willfully" giving false information a month before going into liquidation. He said he had called to discuss the problems of his company, which was owed more than £250,000, on May 7 and was told it would take about 12 weeks to get things in right shape.

On the general question of any possible malpractice, Mr Smith said that he and the committee of inspection nominated by the creditors would consider whether it would be appropriate to advise whether action might be taken under the Companies Act.

Mr John S. Thomson, who claimed that his firm, Thomson Ship Cranes Ltd of Greenock, was owed £171,000, said he had applied for a stay of liquidation for three months.

"I feel certain that if we get this extension we will be able to draw up a blueprint which will mean the ordinary creditors being paid in full and the yards going on to expand," Mr Thomson's scheme involves an all round freeze on creditors' demands and wage increases, a guarantee against strikes by the workers, and continuing financial support from the Government.

The creditors nominated 11 representatives to serve as a committee of inspection to assist and advise the liquidator. The formal appointment of the committee is likely to be made by the Court of Session on Friday.

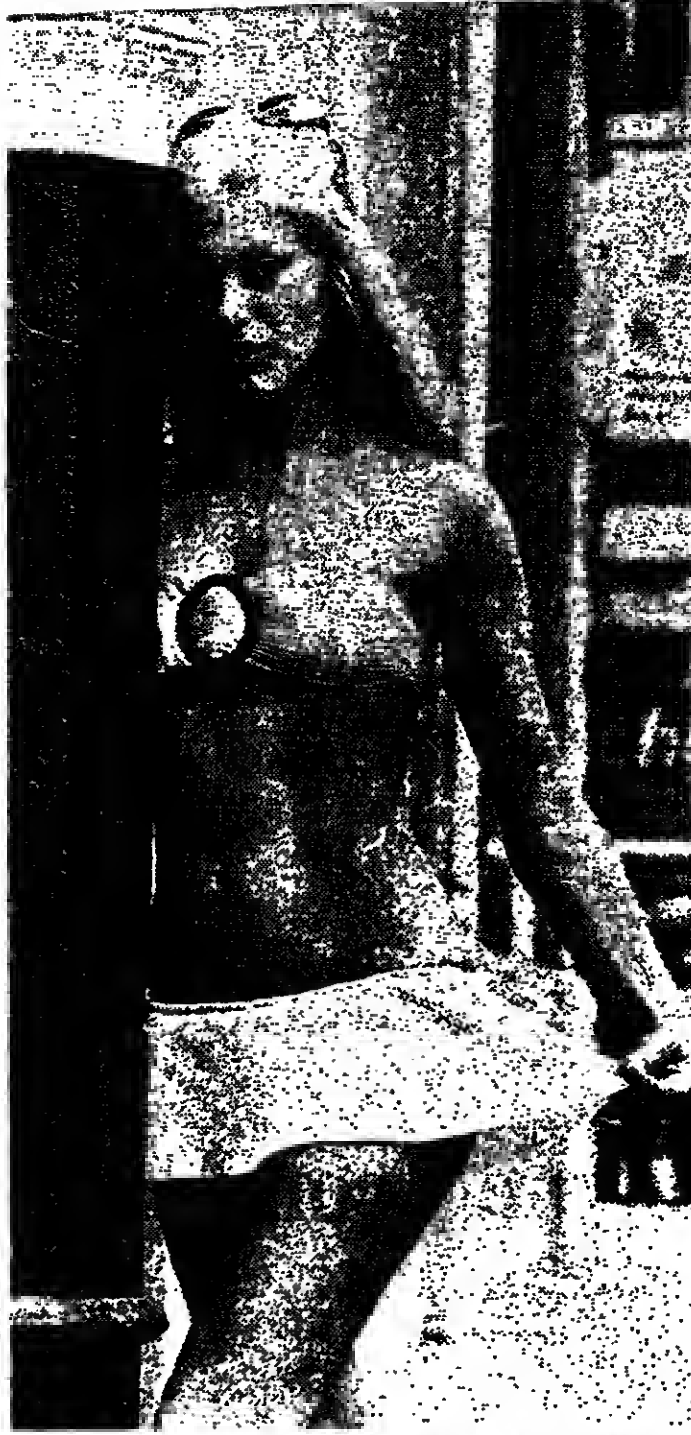
Mr Smith said later that he could see "tremendous problems" for Mr Thomson if a stay of liquidation was granted. "I really do not see how Mr Thomson will pay for wages and materials," he said. Mr Archibald Kelly's bid for the group, Mr

Smith said he had received yesterday expressions of interest in the Clydebank from other people, including a group from overseas. They were interested in the yard for oil rigs and ship building, not just for property development.

It had also been decided, he said, to lay at Scotstoun the keel of a Clyde-designed ship which he had originally intended to divert to Govan. If this would help to extend slightly the working life of the yard, but he had received no offers for Scotstoun. There had been discussions with Connell's, the previous owners but these did not amount to an approach.

Giving up-to-date figures of response to the work-in—which had gone "quite surprisingly smoothly"—Mr Smith said that 277 of the 399 workers dismissed last month were working yesterday and 122 had not turned up at the yard. The proportion of staff taking part in the work-in was slightly higher than that of hourly-paid workers.

Mr Smith said he saw no prospect of any change in his original programme of redundancy. There would be more dismissals at the end of this week and the total for September would be about 1,000.



A strapless two-piece, recalling the 1950s look, shown in the Tweka international swimwear collection, 1972, in London yesterday

Pool pipe unsafe, The fare says coroner in your pocket...

By MICHAEL LAKE

A boy aged 11 died when he was sucked—doubled up—into a foot-wide swimming pool outlet pipe like a cork going into a bottle. His body was dragged in with such force that it bent a 1½-inch metal bar across the pipe flush with the pipe wall, an inquest was told yesterday.

Twelve men failed to drag him out of the pipe, and the boy, John Morgan, was freed for more than 24 hours after the accident, when about five

tons of building material and piping had been removed by drilling and burning.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at Torquay on John, an orphan, of St Vincent's Boys Home, Torquay, who died at the Marine Spa swimming baths.

The bar across the pipe was put there after a girl died in the same pipe in 1930. The coroner, Mr H. Sykes-Balls, said: "To my lay mind a grill or grating over the pipe would have been a better system. I urge people responsible for pools built some years ago to take professional advice and ensure that they are as safe as they think they are."

Mr G. Stewart Smith, consultant pathologist, said John died as he inhaled the contents of his stomach; he was not drowned. He was 5ft tall and 12in. across the shoulders and buttocks. The coroner commented: "He fitted the pipe exactly."

Dr Smith said the boy was extensively injured. The suction necessary to draw him into the pipe could only have been caused by complete blockage of the entry. Dr Smith said the boy was drawn in "like a cork going into a bottle."

Mr G. Potter, Torbay coronation chief engineer, estimated that the force which drew John into the pipe at about 1,000lb, which tests showed was more than enough to bend the 1in bar.

It would have been perfectly safe for someone to put an arm or leg into the pipe, but when the opening was totally closed the pressure built up quickly. Normally, the speed of water flowing through the pipe was much less than walking pace.

Mr Sykes-Balls said: "I think I am satisfied that the bar was in its proper vertical position when John went into the pool. Although everyone thought this installation was safe this dreadful accident happened, and there is no escape from the fact that it was not safe, certainly in the area of the outlet pipe, and had not been safe for many years."

Trust for R and A

By our Correspondent

The general purposes committee of St Andrews town council has agreed to the principle of setting up a trust as suggested by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club for the future management of the four St Andrews golf courses.

It is to recommend to the council that it should collaborate with the R and A in the promotion of a provisional order for the establishment of the trust. It did not disclose what would be the composition of the trust, except that the independent members should be the MP for East Fife and a nominee of the Secretary of State for Scotland. The management committee, answerable to the trust, would comprise four members nominated by local authority and four nominated by the Royal and Ancient.

MORE HOME NEWS
ON PAGE 12

People who go to pot in East

By our own Reporter

A COOLIE was caught trying to burn down the house of his neighbour, which he explained he was doing on the orders of God. "He was restless, reckless, grinning, giggling, and had no idea of his condition."

Another man, aged 22, was excited, irritable, suffered loss of memory, had sexual hallucinations and delusions of being a rajah.

A third, a rickshaw-puller, threw his sister's child from the roof of his house. "Noisy, restless, filthy, incoherent, he had no idea of what he had done."

These are three out of 200 case histories compiled by Dr Gurbakhsh S. Chopra, of a Calcutta drug addiction clinic, to establish a connection between psychosis and over-indulgence in cannabis. In an article in the latest issue of the United Nations Bulletin on Narcotics, Dr Chopra reports on his study, conducted over five years, and decides that there is a relationship between marijuana and psychosis, but it may be influenced by the basic personality of the person using the drug.

"It seems that a particular symptom complex resulting from cannabis intoxication is dependent on various factors comprising personality, education, religion, socio-economic status, and motivation."

The study deals with people who take cannabis in excess, not the moderate and occasional users. Hemp psychosis, observed in India and Africa, has not been generally reported in the West. "The milder preparations of cannabis used in the West partially explain this absence of such psychosis," Dr Chopra says.

In none of the 200 cases studied, Dr Chopra writes, were fatal effects caused by cannabis abuse, and on complete and sustained withdrawal from the drug most of the patients recovered.

UN Bulletin on Narcotics, Vol XXIII, No. 2, July-September 1971

Catholic pries resigns over birth control

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

A Roman Catholic theologian, who announced yesterday his resignation from the priesthood because he cannot accept the Pope's ruling on birth control urged married Catholics to make up their own minds in the controversy.

Father Peter De Rosa, aged 38, who until last month was vice-principal of Corpus Christi College, London, said strict adherence to the principles of the Papal encyclical, "Humanae Vitae", would lead, and had led, to incalculable marital misery.

In practice, vast numbers of Catholics had finally had to reject official policy and to confess that they respected the Pope but honoured God and their families more.

Father De Rosa, ordained 15 years, continued in a prepared statement: "Catholics in this country can be assured that in the view of most of their theologians throughout the world the present official policy of the Church is not fully or finally representative of the mind of the Church."

"Since Church leaders seem unable to help them, I would urge married Catholics to form their own conscience prayerfully in the matter of birth control and to trust its findings, for this is to trust God. In this way, too, they will be contributing, as is their Christian duty, to the emergence of a more humane and more Catholic policy."

Father De Rosa has been described as one of the brightest in the movement of Corpus Christi College, which was founded by Cardinal Heenan as an international institute for religious education. In 1968, Father De Rosa offered to resign his vice-principalship after organising a letter, signed by 55 priests, dissenting from the encyclical. The Cardinal declined the offer.

Father De Rosa said yesterday that the population explosion was the most dire problem with which mankind has ever been confronted. Unless it was halted, no economic or social measures could be expected to succeed. "In another generation," he continued, "Belsen and Biafra will seem, in retrospect, to have been relatively mild examples of the cruellest century of all time."



Peter de Rosa

Bowra's £50,000 to colleg

Sir Maurice Bowra, from 1970 Warwick University, left his collection of 50 books, worth more than £50,000, to be housed at the college. Sir Maurice died in July aged 81, leaving £111,952.73 net (d. £74,360.05).

"The college can do what it likes with the money but I cannot say at the moment what it will do with it," Sir Maurice's executor, Dr J. Thompson, a Fellow of W. ham.

We are in the middle of building a programme and

UNIVERSITY NEWS

have already decided to call new building the Bowra College.

The warden of All Souls, John Sparrow, Sir Maurice's literary executor, can have choice of 50 books from Maurice's library. A copy of W. B. Yeats's Collected Poems given to Sir Maurice by author and containing a preface written by Sir Maurice, been left to the critic Mr Connolly.

A typewritten notebook given to Sir Maurice by Boris Pasternak, which contains poems in "Dr Zhivago", is left to Professor Michael Cherniavsky, Rochester College, New York.

SOUTHAMPTON
Mr J. S. Ellis, consultant orthopaedic surgeon to Southampton and Winchester group of hospitals, has been appointed to the chair of orthopaedic and accident surgery.

Language protesters ejected

By our Correspondent

Members of the Welsh Language Society were ejected from court in Cardiff, yesterday, when they refused to rise as a magistrate took seat on the bench. It happened when two other members, a Mr Williams (19), of Broughton Avenue, Port Talbot, and a Mr Jones, of Ap Gwent (22), of Heol Gwethy, Swansea, were charged with conspiring with others to interfere with television broadcasts.

Like the 14 similar cases at the same court last week, they were remanded on £50 to appear before magistrate Mild on September 27. They undertook "under protest" to trespass on broadcast authority properties or interfere with broadcasts before case resumes.

When the magistrate, Mr Moelwyn Hughes, entered court the two accused and 11 of the 20 people in the gallery refused to stand. Returned to his room and Mr Jones told the magistrates through an interpreter it was the practice for the police, police, and officials to charge when magistrates took seats. If they were not prepared to do so then they should leave the court.

When Mr Hughes returned most of the spectators remained seated and were removed by police. The accused were granted legal aid. Mr Jones was represented in court by brother, Mr G. A. Ap Gwent, Swansea solicitor. After bail was granted, Jones told the court that he wanted to say to members of the press and public that charges were political.

County recommended to go comprehensive

Surrey Education Committee is being recommended to go ahead with its plan for comprehensive schooling at its next meeting on October 1.

If the education committee and the full council approve the secondary reorganisation, the committee's recommendation will have ended over a year's delay.

Since Mrs Thatcher's circular there has been some doubt of Surrey's ultimate attitude, although the education committee took an interim decision to press on with immediate comprehensive mergers while

By our Education Correspondent

launching a massive programme of public consultation.

The reorganisation subcommittee reports that 18,000 parents and some 1,900 teachers have attended meetings on the committee's recommendation over the past year; along with sessions for governors and divisional executives there were 66 meetings.

The reorganisation subcommittee, which proposes that the county's 1968 principles on the size of schools and sixth form colleges should be retained, and

that new development plans should be urgently prepared, suggests that local public opinion is strongly in favour of ending the 11-plus.

Of 400 parents who spoke at consultation meetings 70 per cent were pro-comprehensive. A similar trend was recorded in 360 parental letters to the committee.

Surrey's Stop the Eleven-Plus campaign, based in a petition with 24,000 signatures in favour of comprehensives. Most teachers consulted took the same view.

The subcommittee says there is an urgent need for a policy decision by the county council, the lack of any new development plan since 1967 was making it difficult to allocate resources for secondary schools and pre-judging the plans for further education.

The impressive scale of the consultations owes much to Councillor R. C. Lawson, vice-chairman of the education committee, who presided at all 18 parents' meetings.

Some optimists consider that Surrey could go comprehensive in as little as five years although unpredictable school closures, which are being combined with her policy of priority for primary school building, may make this unrealistic.

Polaris dockyard ban lifted

Five hundred members of the Transport and General Workers' Union, refitting and refuelling the Polaris submarine, Republic at Rosyth dockyard, staged a sitdown yesterday after deciding to "black" all work on the Republic.

They object to pay proposals that would give men inside the nuclear dock £40 and £50 a week while men outside the average only between £16 and £22. The craft unions have agreed to the proposals but the

TGWU has refused to sign until the money is shared more equally round the dockyard.

Emergency meetings were held throughout yesterday with the dockyard management, and eventually the "black" was lifted after a promise that national officials of the Shipbuilding Joint Trades Council and trade unions would meet in the dockyard next week to discuss the problem. Today, the TGWU will hold a meeting of 2,500 workers to discuss lifting an overtime ban.

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Welsh housing group hurdles race Act

By JAMES LEWIS

Welsh Language Society on its board of 16. It also has architects, builders, solicitors, and others who give their professional advice free of charge.

To qualify as a tenant of Adfer applicants must be Welsh-born and Welsh-speaking. This kind of discrimination would fall foul of the Race Relations Act but Adfer, a limited company, gets over this hurdle by giving preference to its own shareholders, who have to have the qualifications required of tenants.

Mr Llewellyn refuses to discuss the society's assets or its number of shareholders, but, after less than 12 months' existence, it has raised enough money to buy three houses, all in the Cardigan-shire village of Tregaron, in which tenants will be installed this autumn.

Voluntary work keeps the cost of restoration to a minimum. About 100 young people from all over Wales have been working on the Tregaron houses, stripping plaster and paintwork, clearing

gardens and generally making them ready for the workmen to move in. The volunteers are housed, free of charge, by local members of the society.

Adfer, says Mr Llewellyn, is planning to extend its operations throughout Wales. Its next move will be to Nant Gwethy, a nearly deserted village in South-west Caernarvonshire, where it plans to convert a disused chapel which it has been given. As time goes on, he says, "we hope that property will be bequeathed to us by people who believe in our ideals."

It is also Adfer's policy to use Welsh-made materials—brick and slate—in its restoration work; to use Welsh fabric for furnishings, even if that policy does put up the cost.

Mr Llewellyn teaches Welsh as a second language. "That's the irony of it, that Welsh should be a second language in Caernarvonshire." It also points to the driving force behind Adfer, whose chairman is another teacher and farmer, Mr Cynog Davies.

By going to work in

Caernarvonshire, Adfer will be trespassing on the territory of another self-help organisation, Cymdeithas Gwynedd (the Gwynedd Housing Society), which was formed recently but has not started operating.

Although this year's census shows a growth of more than 1,000 in Caernarvonshire's population in the past 10 years, the total of 122,952 is still 2,000 fewer than it was in 1961. There has been a steady increase in the number of seasonally occupied holiday homes and a growing pressure on local authorities housing lists which the new society will try to stop.

Plaid Cymru is to seek an immediate meeting with the Welsh Council to discuss what it described yesterday as disturbing population figures in Wales as revealed in the latest preliminary report on the census. Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, Director of policy, said steps should be taken to set up a national development authority financed by the Government.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Fay Weldon • Armchair law • Letter

Filleted souls

Catherine Stott meets novelist Fay Weldon

N. Churches
S. Ove
Cont

SW television play by Fay Weldon says an event in the calendar of screen drama... She from pen drips that corrosive which purges away com-... marriages by stripping the partners' protective outer and leaving them without an intact. Her second novel, "Down the Women," it is an obse- work which tells how it is for with a refusal to sugar the truth. To women who prefer the deception it will be like gulping bitter ales.

Weldon herself is only shrill int: She is large and calm ing moving about her house a ship in full sail, apparently led by the persistent crying of baby she is holding. There is thing oddly poetic about her ms. of speech. As a talker she controlled, low-key perform- cleverly at odds with the live things she has to say. If it an octave higher, of the whole effect would be agreed, softly, that her work is in an attempt to be honest, does not mean it to be. She regards herself as a writer who wishes in some to improve people and says she did feel this there would be better off in another writing poetry. She does not want to send people out of their with shock but rather, hopes a presenting the truth as con- as possible without pre- and helpfully everything, is and lovely.

own "Among the Women" is the usual female cry of pain "woman's lot" but about the are words which recur obses- which form a picture of life as a grind. She con- the word for a moment. "A this is very true of women's. They have this level of existence on all the time, cleaning and log their little area of the world and bright for other people to see. This is not altogether a misfortune. This is the level of reality. I think men get too far from wrote this book, without the line of a commission which one with a television play, from my experience, observation, and no my own nose and obse- Actual what other people say obsessions appear to me to art of normal daily life and I have been told I am obsessed is the helplessness of the in relation to the men and manipulativeness which women to exercise survive. I am UNIFORM by the pressures put on m by the society in which we which is to be feminine such as you make yourself building and useful to the opposite and the way this is so often The women distract the baby she handed

him a copy of the book she was reading, "The Diary of Mad Housewife." "Another female book," she said with a slight smile, "with its undertones of cooking, cleaning, arrangements, organising, and days taken up making life livable. That is something when you are younger you wish to do, which is then clearly in your nature to do. And when do you start to scream about it? "I suppose when it stops you doing what you wish to do: or when the standards are not your standards but someone else's: when their high standards of what composes a clean, well-kept, tidy, and organised life do not coincide with your own."

But to return to the word "media," that ominous spectre Mrs Weldon had said was abusing womanhood. Hold on a minute, was it not someone called Fay Weldon who, as the shining light of the advertising world had composed all those famous egg and milk commercials, and coined the immortal phrase "go to work on an Egg"? And had this same Fay Weldon not been guilty of exerting such pressures on women in such a way as to abuse them?

"Oh yes indeed," said Fay Weldon, novelist and playwright, calmly. "I was paid to make women buy something and I did it and became very successful. I did it not by telling lies but by failing to tell the total truth. And, of course, a great deal of my soul revolved against it. But it gave me the chance to create something out of nothing—a television commercial where there wasn't one before. It gave me the acclaim of a small group of people and a sense of achievement which is, after all, what we are all after. The fact that if you look at it from the outside it is a very puny, rather ridiculous and mildly anti-social achievement you are not aware of while you are only minding with advertising people."

"It was anti-social because it is a falsification of values to try to sell something to women by forcing them into a role and putting thoughts into their minds which are not true. I was not conscious of that at the time." Surely she must have felt a glimmer of hate at the time? "Not then. Not then. But I do now. It was a drug of perpetual achievement. It was quite a lot of money at the time. I needed money in order to provide dinner for the children but even so I do not believe money is the prime motivation."

"Fortunately the time came when I was able to earn my living in a more respectable manner and was able then to take a moral stand." At which she laughs at herself and goes on more seriously, "I am now very grateful not to have to prostitute my talents any more, but I claim no credit for it. Eggs were not, mind you, bad things to go to work on and neither was milk. I was asked to work on cigarettes and did decline, which made me very unpopular."

Although her writing has this ferocious quality about it, she doesn't think she has it in her domestic life, and regards it as fortunate that it only comes out in her work. Her characters are incredibly rude to each other yet she regards them merely as "honest." "I don't think," she says carefully, "that the fate of the people in my

books and plays is any worse or any more desperate than what happens in actuality. When I look at the people I know, and the difference—which I suppose is an obsession—between their potentiality and what actually happens to them, I feel it is tragic." Indeed this seems to be the undercurrent of her writing. "It is. The tragedy of the change from youth to age."

Curiously, although a lot of blood is spilled in her writing as relationships are vivified by her pen, face to face she will say with the sweetest smile that she is "all in favour of marriage" and that she can see no alternative, that to her men without women seem very sad and that, from her observation, the heterosexual relationship is ultimately more rewarding.

Her first novel, "The Fat Woman's Joke" which was screened in its dramatised version by Granada, indicated a great subjective obsession about being overweight, on the part of the writer, who is after all no size 10 herself. "It was obsessional but is no longer. I was rejecting and do object to the social pressures which have brought about what appears to be the current belief that the more like boys women are, the better, which seems a defeat of women somehow."

She wrote that book five years ago, before Women's Lib really got going and changed her attitudes in a quite fundamental way. How? "I could no longer write an egg advertisement, conscious of what I am doing, because it would be too much, as it was too much to write a cigarette advertisement knowing I would kill people. I wouldn't write one knowing that I was forcing women into a mould which was detrimental to them, their children, and society. So far as I can see, by being female one has a different nature from the male... one is more masochistically inclined and I feel society's pressures should lessen these differences not emphasise them. Women should be encouraged to be less domestic, less demanding, less masochistic, less manipulative, and less bitchy than at the moment."

If she ever wrote another commercial she would attempt to preach individuality rather than conformity but sees the near impossibility of this from a commercial point of view, since selling to millions at a time demands some kind of common denominator. So she has no thoughts of returning to advertising? "Not without laughing so much that they wouldn't ever employ me."

Ultimately, the personal statement running through her writing is, she supposes, connected with human dignity. That people now, especially women, are allowed very little dignity by virtue of the fact that everything they do or say or feel can so easily be explained away in terms of the knowledge that we now have about motivation, conditioning, social response, and neurosis. Their responses would be healthier if they were allowed to be blinder, and more naked and more passionate and they should feel themselves entitled to have this other level of response. So if, when I write, people are rude to each other, it is not on a scholastic level of abuse, but on the level of something much more constructive."



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The lay lawyer's do-it-yourself

by Geoffrey Sheridan

NO LAWYER, needless to say, knows all the law; he simply knows where to find it. But the problem for the uninitiated is how to disentangle the threads of statute and precedent, procedure and rule. Now, while radical lawyers are trying to demystify the law and put it in the hands of the people, some help has come from the "Reader's Digest" and a team of solicitors, barristers, and academics, headed by Michael Zander, the Guardian's legal correspondent.

The "Family Guide to the Law" (published this week at £5.50 from book-sellers or £4.50 direct from the "Reader's Digest," 7-10 Old Bailey, London EC4A 3DF) aims to define and describe the law in England and Wales as it affects tenants and house-owners, workers and small businessmen, families ("for better, for worse"), consumers and motorists, and those with some money to dispose of, as well as those who find themselves in debt or in need of a little help from the State.

"I don't have any doubt," says Zander, "that this is the first serious attempt to make a law book tolerable to read, and law books are intolerable to

read. I was intrigued by the idea of doing this while at the same time making it sufficiently accurate. There was a continual interaction between lawyers and laymen, and in the initial stages articles came back from the "Digest" editors rewritten and often mangled out of all recognition. Some of the contributors were very agitated, but it proved the really important contribution to the book that the "Digest" made.

"Primarily we wanted to explain the basic legal framework, what an individual's rights are, and how he can use a lawyer and the legal system to best advantage."

The book deals in part with the kind of situation which, although everyday occurrences, frequently go unremedied on a scholastic level of abuse, but it provides the really important contribution to the book that the "Digest" made.

"The book deals in part with the kind of situation which, although everyday occurrences, frequently go unremedied on a scholastic level of abuse, but it provides the really important contribution to the book that the "Digest" made."

"The book deals in part with the kind of situation which, although everyday occurrences, frequently go unremedied on a scholastic level of abuse, but it provides the really important contribution to the book that the "Digest" made."

worker who forgoes his entitlement to redundancy pay by unconditionally accepting an alternative job which then turns out to be unsatisfactory.

There are sections dealing with law allowances and social security assessments, and detailed explanations of such common pastimes as house-purchasing and the pursuit of a divorce, all aided and abetted by diagrams and flow charts. Many general subjects are, in fact, extended beyond the immediate scope of the law and simply give practical information.

Like all books which border on the do-it-yourself category, half the appeal is that you may be sitting on a money-spinner. It's nice to know, for instance, that headaches suffered after an injury can be converted to cash. But such claims come better from the pen of a professional, and the book is careful to point out where the advice and assistance of a solicitor is helpful or necessary.

Zander firmly believes that the book will promote business for the profession. "Experience has shown," he says, "that the more people know about the law, the more they are likely to make use of

lawyers. But we have tried to give people greater confidence in dealing with the profession, by describing how each kind of case will be dealt with, and also by setting out the costs of pursuing a case and of how legal aid operates. Not least, some prominence is given to the methods of bringing a complaint against a solicitor.

Where I think the book would be helpful to the solicitor as well as to the lay reader, is the background information we give on a whole range of social and institutional agencies which specialise in the kind of problems which a solicitor would often refer to a Citizens' Advice Bureau, or something like that. Thus on the consumer side, we list organisations which handle complaints about particular products or services."

One problem with law books is that the law doesn't stand still for long. The section dealing with the Industrial Relations Act was held over until the last minute, and this is completely up to date. But there have been amendments to the Immigration Bill since the book was printed, and work has already begun on a second edition.



Royal Doulton soufle dishes



"Cushionflor" by Naim

ABOUT THE HOUSE

by Diana Pollock

YOGHOURT is a habit-forming food and has long since lost its slightly cranky image to become everyone's dish. Perla's Yogurtera makes it with minimum fuss. The machine, a tub rather like a coffee grinder, is 9 1/2 in. tall and 15 1/2 in. round. It comes with a two-point plug as well as two large glass jars with tops and can be used for 220-240 voltages. The process is simple. Starting with a desiccated spoonful of yoghurt, you add a pint of milk, and switch on. After not less than nine hours there's your yoghurt. As it is very important not to move the tub during fermentation I switch it off at bedtime and turn it on at breakfast time.

Seven different sorts of milk can be used—including dried and evaporated. Tastes vary. Some like the consistency and taste of "Long Life" milk, some swear by sterilised. After a while, using a spoonful of your own, for each new lot, the flavour and texture get richer. The Yogurtera costs £5.80 including postage and packing from Perla Products Ltd., P.O. Box No. 17, Hayes, Middlesex.

Soufle dish

NO ONE has ever improved on the traditional shape of the French soufle dish with its upright sides and ribbing—to prevent it slipping out of one's hands. Royal Doulton's Yorktown design of dark blue vine leaves on a two pint capacity soufle dish

costs £1.95. Matching cocottes, six to the box, are £3.80, and are for individual egg dishes, hot or cold. Chocolate, an pot, or any other small delicacies. Both shapes are oven proof and can be bought, or ordered, from Chinacraft shops everywhere. Harrods and Marshall & Snelgrove in London; Kendal Milne, Manchester, and Rackhams of Birmingham. Royal Doulton have recently opened new showrooms at 11 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-637 1746).

Home helps

TWO OF THE newest helps to doing our own decorating and carpentry are on view at the Do-It-Yourself Exhibition at Olympia Hill September 11.

The first is Crown's new range of Easy Strip wallpapers (already ready pasted to make them easier to put up). A slip factor has been added to the formula of the adhesive helping the decorator to push the paper into the correct position on the walls. These papers can now be hung just like ready pasted vinyls, dunked into a trough and hung up wet on both sides. Prices range from 50p to £1.60 per roll—plus tax.

The second is a new vice that screws to the table instead of the heavy workbench type of vice needing two (female) hands to lift. Called the De-Vice, it is a triangular metal "shoe" into which a specially shaped piece of kiln-dried hardwood, with a

notch at one end, is pushed. The piece of wood to be planed slips firmly between the metal vice and the hardwood ready for planing. The De-Vice, usually £1.50 from Gamages, Holborn, London, can be bought for £1.50 during the exhibition and is on stand B.8 on the first floor.

Debossed

EMBOSSING produces a sharp edge like a clean cut, debossing softer, dimpled outline. Both methods are used to outline the patterns of vinyl flooring. It always seems to me that to get the embossed floor really clean, you need a pin head and lots of time on hands and knees to dig it all out. The debossed surface of Naim's Cushionflor vinyl flooring wipes clean with the least possible effort. There must be other reasons for buying any floor covering—price, design, colour must be right. I tried out Cushionflor's claims of quietness and warmth (both true) to naked feet at their factory in Kirkcaldy and was still given luncheon in the director's dining room which shows they believe in their product. Dresden, their latest and most successful design, is made in five colourways—Delft blue, orange, yellow, tan/pink, yellow/green, brown/soft green, and costs about £1.25 a square yard 72 in. wide from the flooring departments of most large stores.

LETTER

Accidents in schools

As a MOTHER-TO-BE (in six weeks) and a former school mistress, I am deeply concerned with the standard of first aid treatment to children at school. I feel that if parents realised inadequate facilities usually available in case of illness and, particularly, if they would be agast. Then the situation might be ained and improved.

"Factories, Shops, and other places Act" does not seem to apply to schools. Very often schools have no first aid personnel on the premises. In some secondary schools PE teacher is expected to cope. Sometimes they have taken a first aid certificate during their training. These certificates are only valid for three years and there is no incentive for them to renew initially qualified to keep his or her knowledge up to date. Primary schools have no specialist in PE and no one on the premises who has had a training in first aid (let alone possess a valid certificate).

First aid training is included in very few teacher training courses either at the Colleges of Education or at the Postgraduate and State University Education Institutes. I was a zoology graduate and, although I thought we would teach health education as well as biology in schools, my laboratory where accidents of an unpleasant nature can occur, first aid treatment was not mentioned at all. Medical rooms are used as stores. There is nowhere to put injured children other than a hasty office or the study. One local authority instructs its schools to contact the GP in case of accident whilst the time, and not to remove the child to hospital.

Provision for treatment in schools ought to be of prime importance. Each school should have at least one person with a valid first aid certificate which he has to keep up to date and who would be responsible for arranging the removal of an injured child to a casualty department and continuing medical aid where appropriate. Schools should have access to medical equipment at all times. In some schools this is in an office which is locked during lunch hours when many accidents occur, and he should be responsible for the ordering and maintenance of equipment.

For these duties the person or persons (the number required being determined by the size of the school) should be paid a responsibility allowance of an amount to be negotiated as industrial establishments.—Yours, Susan Dale Tamsiclife, 11 White Horse Road, Windsor, Berkshire.

IN ITS ART SCENE, as in so much else, Rumania—that "Latin island in a sea of Slavs"—is a cradle of contradictions. To a friendly visitor given to reading between the lines it doesn't take long to discover that serious artists in Rumania are often coddled and deprived, like the intelligent children of well-meaning, but strict and self-righteous parents.

Good artists, however, are not only not children; they are, you might say, adults-plus; their habit of asking questions is countered by a fierce determination to discover the answers in their own "peculiar" way. It follows, then, that they tend to regard as the Enemy a government which, well-meaning or no—deliberately restricts not only their own movements, but their right to choose the work they will exhibit.

Until recently it has seemed doubtful whether the Rumanian Government had any real intention of figuring as Big Brother. From all one hears Rumanian art education at a senior level is unusually good and forward looking, with art schools in all the bigger cities (more often than not associated with a university) whose graduates, many of them, are widely based and knowledgeable: except that first-hand experience of contemporary western European and American art is marginal. Professional artists, let alone students, are not free to travel without permission like their western counterparts.

Rumanian artists, however, are protected by a union which elects its office-bearers (Ovidiu Maitec, the vice-president, is a sculptor any country might be proud of) and is housed in an impressive headquarters in Bucharest, known locally as "the English house," because it is an exercise in nineteenth-century Gothic (actually it's a pastiche in the Abbotsford manner rather than anything specifically English—and the accent, in any case, is Rumanian). If you can imagine such a gloriously incongruous mixture. I missed the huge annual exhibition held by the Union of Artists in Bucharest but saw a short film about it which spoke volumes for its range and quality. Imagine a generous cross-section through the two Royal Academies and all the big provincial shows in Britain, and you have some idea.

Indeed, in Rumania as a whole, the comparative lack of social realism as such, is mildly surprising; but far more unexpected is the prevalence of the more meretricious kinds of bourgeois art. In this respect the galleries in London's classier department stores have nothing to teach the small galleries of central Bucharest; and there is no lack of custom. Even at a somewhat higher level of integrity, too, the interminable repetition of all the nineteenth and twentieth century issues in a European art at various removes from the original is no less depressing than in Britain.

In the middle of this overgrown labyrinth of badly understood and ill-digested ideas in painting and sculpture you might, if you are lucky or if like me you had foreknowledge of its existence, discover a small group of artists, perhaps a dozen or more, who

Grass-roots genius

The Edinburgh Festival exhibition of Rumanian art has arrived late from Bucharest at the Richard Demarco Gallery with some of the establishment painters not chosen by Demarco wished on to him by Rumanian officialdom, and only two of the others, Ovidiu Maitec and Vladimir Setran, fully represented. Cordelia Oliver reports on the exhibition and on the unofficial living art scene in Rumania

Serban Epure in his studio (right); Horia Bernia with his work (below); pictures by George A. Oliver



are managing, in comparative isolation, to bridge the gap between east and west, doing it, moreover, like Brancusi, in a way which one has come to recognise as wholly Rumanian. What I mean is that they are able to draw on the most vital peasant culture in Europe and use it to communicate extra-material content—spiritual, sensual, intellectual issues that are, to them of overriding significance. If this sounds sententious, it gives a false impression, for these Rumanians take it all as a matter of course. They are gentle people with too keen a sense of the absurd (Ionesco was Rumanian, remember) to talk portentously of deeper issues.

They have, to a man, a kind of humorous awareness that makes them splendid company no less when, like Serban Epure, their springboard is intellectual, than when, like Ion Bitzan, their art wells up from deeper-than-conscious roots. Epure, a student of cybernetics, has now moved into an austere form of computer art whose visual element may be too slight for most sensibilities, but his more or less infinitely variable programme of folding coloured-striped paper—"The more you fold, the more the form of the

band changes, the coloured stripes are destroyed and recombined"—offers a universally simple and yet capable of yielding complex and fascinating results. Ion Bitzan has renounced his taut and delicate tissue-paper collages of the last few years (these were shown at the last-but-one Venice Biennale, and later in Edinburgh) for three-dimensional objects in metal, stuffed calico, rope and wood, in a search for ever more potent physical equivalents for his childhood memories—inquisitive, sensual, all-pervasive. At Demarco, both artists are shown in only one aspect of their work.

Whoever it was that called Rumania "an civilisation du bois" was surely inspired. All over Maitec and Maitecures in the north of the country (where industrial encroachment is least obvious) anonymous builders and craftsmen still exercise the native flair, if it is not actually a compulsion, for encircling everything that makes wood—and it seems as though everything is made of wood, from the very churches down to the simplest farm implements and so forth. (The flair for decorative enrichment extends, of course, into painting and

embroidery and woven textiles.) A fence will never be just a row of planks nailed together; the staves will be pointed and repetitive notches cut into the whole thing develops a fancy intricacy that never, somehow, betrays the original material. I have even seen door hinges of wood, joyfully mating and swivelling like the wooden carvings of Maitec.

In little country churches in the north of Rumania you may see evidence of the continuing vitality of the popular genius, in the way the sterile Byzantine and Renaissance traditions have been reinterpreted again and again, both in painting and in woodcarving. How can such continuity of learned as well as intuitive craftsmanship fail to take wing from time to time, and become what we immediately recognise as different, and call art?

Just as Brancusi's "Endless Column" at Tirgu Jiu, already existed in embryo in an antique carpet I saw in the painter Ion Pacea's studio (Pacea, like most of the other I met, treasures these fragments of his heritage as objects of art to be shelved and occasionally admired, but as a kind of spiritual food—his paintings are the proof), so Pavel Ilie's constructions and assem-

blages of brushwood and planed timber, matted and woven fute, spring from a thousand experiences of age-old peasant sensibility to the forms and rhythms hidden in natural materials. There's the same feeling of man collaborating with materials, not merely using them, and what creates the gulf between Ilie's work and the thousand other such collaborations, is the fact that his is the mind of a poet and a mystic. Ilie is represented in Edinburgh only by photographs; Pacea only by early work.

Maitec has three guiding principles in his sculpture—balance, articulation, penetration—assimilated, you feel, with his mother's milk. And though he uses the latest power tools to shape and pierce great planks of walnut, you are not really surprised to find an antique peasant's adze among them (for use, not decoration) as tough and as beautifully shaped as one of his own smaller pieces. Maitec, Ilie, Pacea and Vladimir Setran (who has moved through an increasingly austere series of abstractions in paint, to a series of hefty metal reliefs, in which undulating white-enamelled planes cast phantom coloured shadows on a white ground) are among those artists fortunate enough to work in government-sponsored studios which are big and bright enough to be more than adequate by any standards.

Other artists, like Horia Bernia (only early work at Edinburgh), Dieter Saylor (only one aspect), and Epure live and work in microscopic allotments of space which almost any artist in Britain would find prohibitive. But with an almost contemptuous disregard for material shortcomings, they ignore what they cannot help and live only to create. Dieter Saylor, from Timisoara, is of German origin; unlike the Rumanians, who temperamental exult in obliqueness and ambiguity, his has been an almost blinkered progression towards a two-dimensional constructivism, a seeking to discover the final, perfect relationship between black marks on a white page. Bernia's motivation is utterly different. In a way that I think of as oriental he approaches his goal obliquely, he creates his own symbols which he is constantly modifying, though he makes impossible any coming to terms with the recognisable. All the statements he makes about his work are full of words like "traces." Emotional transcendence or silencing in the Brechtian sense is almost certainly his purpose, and his use of materials against the grain, so to say, is intentional. Expanded polystyrene is his present corrective for a too-willing aesthetic involvement.

Radu Stoica (represented only by photographs) and Radu Dragomirescu (a fairly workmanlike, diagrammatic style in printmaking) Stoica's lithographs are mounted on zigzagging seven-foot screens; Dragomirescu's are wall-hung and deliberately repetitive; both use the human silhouette in evolving or metamorphosing series.

However incomplete, the Demarco exhibition is a culmination of more than three years of fruitful association between Bucharest and this extraordinarily active Edinburgh gallery.

PETER FIDDICK

'Television's ephemeral nature and the speed at which the credits are shown make it difficult for any one actor to create a pattern in the memory'

"OH, DON'T talk to me about Everything I've ever seen her in, she does it put her finger up to nose"—the hand flapped aimlessly in contemptuous parody—"And at her hair and stride around the p like a tart." This striking portrait Miss Vanessa Redgrave, I should have said, came at one of the deeply convivial points of a somewhat bawdy holiday weekend, and should necessarily be taken as a considerate assessment by anyone I know. That's what was said, and in vain I point to "Blow Up" or "Morgan" proclaim that Miss Redgrave's Rosa had adorned the stage with a g rivalled only by that of Mr. Ros Pickup.

Whatever performance it was had first seen—the details of it, I do not recall next morning—it had stuck with her to colour everything else in an extreme case, comparable, I say the reaction I myself have to voices of Mr. J. P. de Manno and Monty Modin—an antipathy which dictated a pattern to my mornings, will doubtless keep me away from Radio 4 long after they have appeared. Nevertheless, these are the lunatic fringe of an area respect which has more effect on our perceptions of the dramatic arts than we easily reckon.

It is quite clear, for instance, in recent example of Sir Ralph Richardson's central and dominating performance in "West of Suez," many people rate it much more highly as a dramatic creation than I do. It is unlikely to be because they enjoy it more than I did—it is a marvelous entertaining mixture of nods, pauses, the voice sometimes firm, sometimes drifting through the lines though the words were somewhat quite different, old age was demanding youth gently in its pl What affected it for me, though, having seen Sir Ralph in tandem, Sir John Gielgud in one of D. Frost's American chat shows—a performance not merely vaguely similar but similarly ragged, which was left stranded before those monosyllabic answers so full of charm and so of information. After that there was no escaping an awareness during "West of Suez" that this was not Osbourne's character in front of us while had I been fortunate enough to have seen the lauded Richard Gielgud performances in "Home" reaction would certainly have been modified yet again.

This inherent impurity in medium thus brings even the actors into the same situation, cut by your local television audience who gave the same performance pretty nearly everything, and who elderly lady admirers would have disturbed at being offered anything else. The past 10 years or so have least taken us a long way from situation. They have taken us from leading lady steps onto the R. Shakespeare's stage any more, though this redresses the balance, a battle destined never to be won, what we are asking in seeking to alter the concept of "star-status" is not just the will to push his own personality but positive ability in him to wipe audience's memory-plate clean as we

There are, I think, a few in the rank who can do it, but it would be interesting to know if there would any sort of consensus about it. To start at the other end, John Gielgud's list of those who can start again (an example I quote as a reminder that it's not actual, but we are considering). Of the renowned Scofield seems to be able to do it many (though I know at least one person for whom his vocal technique is a mainly classical actor. Do Pleasence is another actor who has basic "star" strength of personality and yet produces a new character at a time; but since they are nearly all original scripts you have that unfamiliarity to occupy the mind and reduce the propensity for instant comparison with the actor's previous incarnation.

This thought leads to the thesis of the five main dramatic media: television is best placed to put before the performance—and has done so to a considerable degree, though at a price. At one end of the scale are the opera; so performance is that which is best placed to put before the performance—and has done so to a considerable degree, though at a price.

It is television which, greatly to surprise, I think holds the balance is, like film, a technical medium which writer and director can choose between them. But above all, it is the ephemeral nature, its intense life for material—and the speed at which the credits are shown make it difficult for any one actor to create a pattern in the memory. There some—Bernard Hepton, Genna Jones—but they are amazingly few before the premiere.

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Edinburgh review

LYCEUM THEATRE

Nicholas de Jongh

Carnival Scenes

THE BULANDRA THEATRE of Rumania are as little known in Britain as I. L. Caragiale, whose "Carnival Scenes" is being presented at the Lyceum Theatre for a short season. Caragiale is described in the programme as a late nineteenth-century writer who raised the Rumanian comedy and satirical short story to the highest level. Whatever level he achieved in this was consistently absent in "Carnival Scenes," a farcical comedy of situation which is presented here in a combination of the broadest farce and bathetic glimpses of sexual infatuation sending each erotic participant in to grinning or gloating fury.

The failure is to be found more in the writing than in the performances of the company who bring to the playing, in Lucian Pintilie's exuberant and controlled and detailed production, a command of farcical grotesque which has not been seen in Britain since the world theatre production of "The Government Inspector" in 1959. But the fault is gathered from the title of "Carnival Scenes." The play set in late nineteenth-century Bucharest during the carnival festivities brings a collection of the higher and lower bourgeoisie into a sexual mingling, this is all described in fitful and incoherent episodes. The convulsion centres on Pompon's discovery on his mistress is of a letter addressed to Bibi from a woman called Mitza. This sets in train a round of confrontations made needlessly complex by the fact that Mitza seems to spread her favours everywhere. But unlike the best farce, this lacks sparseness of form, control, development, and resolution. It rapidly degenerates into a succession of feuds, fights, and mistaken identities with the carnival festivities poorly related to the central concern.

The performances—except when Gina Patrili's Mitza threatens to send the play into more serious areas—is on its own terms a simple caricature and burlesque, excellent. It recognises and presents that form of bathetic farce in which an enraged man can break into a volley of dignified and complex abuse while putting on his trousers, and where every lover has a certain grotesqueness in the way his or her emotions utterly overwhelm. The sets by Giulio Tincu and Liviu Chelie, minutely convey the peeling dilapidation of the society in which the participants live. This is not enough to redeem a play flawed in its writing.

KING'S THEATRE

Gerald Larner

Berlin Opera

THE KING'S THEATRE fiasco has been slow to catch on as a feature of the Edinburgh Festival, but it now

looks as though it might become an annual event. The first fiasco I remember was in 1968, when a performance of "Wozzeck" was cancelled without a note being played. The next was as long as four years later, when there was a protracted interruption (for rewinding of the theatre) in a performance of "The Fiery Angel" on Monday evening, the audience standing on the stairs or in the foyer, in the bar or in the pub round the corner, wondering whether the show would go on.

This time it was during a performance of "Die Entführung aus dem Serail" by the Deutsche Oper, Berlin. The emergency in this case was the very sad collapse of the principal soprano, Erika Köth, during the second of her two big arias ("Märchen aller Arten") in the second act. Though she resumed after a break of about 45 minutes—just in case she was announced yesterday that she will not take part in today's and Friday's performances.

But the long wait—while an ambulance was summoned and sent away empty and while Miss Gayer waited for the Deutsche Oper, Berlin. The emergency in this case was the very sad collapse of the principal soprano, Erika Köth, during the second of her two big arias ("Märchen aller Arten") in the second act. Though she resumed after a break of about 45 minutes—just in case she was announced yesterday that she will not take part in today's and Friday's performances.

Worst of all—or a consolation, in a sense—was the production of the opera by Gustav Rudolf Selner, director of one of the best endowed opera houses in the Western world. How could it be so clumsy, so unattractively designed, so lacking in spirit, so inimical to the music? No wonder it was inadequately cast, with the unhappy Erika Köth obviously no longer equal to the role of Constanze, and none of the others giving any special delight for the style, or skill, or interest, or even good intentions of their performances. The playing of the Heinrich Hollriser, was, at best, uninspired.

On the other hand, the singing of Margaret Price in the Freemasons' Hall yesterday morning was a great restorative for the spirit. Already accomplished to the point of a volubrious performance of Britten's "The Poet's Echo," Miss Price's well developed soprano voice also has a splendid future before it.

EXHIBITIONS

Cordelia Oliver

Scott

TRY as you may, these days in Edinburgh, you cannot escape the message that this is the bicentenary year of Sir Walter Scott. Who was he? Well, it's quite a list: some time in the national best selling list (three pennyworth of good story telling to an intolerable deal of padding) sold made laird of Abbotsford and Edinburgh lawyer; inveterate romantic, and one of the most efficient PR men in or out of the business.

If you think of Scott as a near-saint, a very great man of letters, even in

some odd way, a kind of saviour of his country (and many do), you will walk in the cleverly contrived visual effects of the exhibition "Walter Scott" which John Patterson has created in the Waverley Market for Edinburgh Corporation. You will not mind in the least that it is all colour, and little substance. Indeed that, without a catalogue, there is no information to make sense of it all.

If, on the other hand, you question all this; consider Scott, (and again many do) as the man who, to his eternal damnation, foisted on Scotland, that image of romantic sentiment and tartanomania from which the world will not let her escape, then you will have every minute of the experience, severely theatrical, unspeakably hushed and reverent travesty.

But do go and make up your own mind: go, in any case, and see the ante room section, "The Scott Circle" for it is a fact that though Scott himself predated the age of photography, many of his contemporaries sat to Adamson and Hill, the splendid team of pioneer Scottish photographers.

Though Scott's image, then, is inescapable (he's in every shop window and is the subject of a much more serious documentary exhibition at the National Library of Scotland), you may find it harder to locate "Location Edinburgh."

This is the result of a Scottish Arts Council invitation to eight artists to respond publicly—visibly, tangibly, audibly—to the Edinburgh environment. Graham Stevens is busy merging plastic shapes with the mountain and loch landscape of Arthur's Seat; Peter Joseph is making the anti-urban-confusion gesture of a single painting hung in an otherwise empty room in Lauriston (so far undiscovered); Ed Herring is periodically recording and transmitting syntheses of city sounds; and so on.

So far I have caught up with only one event—and at that only the result—a trio of bashed up whitewashed walls in the window of a showroom in Lothian Road where the performance by Stuart Brisley, while I applaud the Scottish Arts Council for trying to leap ahead of other possible contenders, in the contemporary art stakes, deplore the extra load on weary critics. A quick, organised tour of the happenings would have been greatly appreciated. Meanwhile I shall keep on trying to coincide with and report on some of the others.

USHER HALL

Neville Cardus

Barenboim

ON THREE successive evenings Daniel Barenboim has made music in the Usher Hall. On Saturday he opened with solo parts of the D minor piano concerto of Brahms; on Sunday he took part in a recital, and on Monday, with Zukerman, and the following night he was again soloist in the Schumann Concerto. The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra contributed to the performances of the piano concertos. And performance is the right word to describe the playing of both Barenboim and Israel instrumentalists in the Schumann Concerto. The notes were at their most numerous and the viewing audience at its smallest. This year has run to form: ITV have put out two plays late at night because it is

review

TELEVISION

Keith Dewhurst

Bank Holiday

AUGUST BANK Holiday is notoriously the dog days of television, with repeats at their most numerous and the viewing audience at its smallest. This year has run to form: ITV have put out two plays late at night because it is

69 THEATRE

Robert Armstrong

Charley's Aunt

WHAT AN offensive, snobbish, class-ridden, little play "Charley's Aunt" really is, was the social élitest assumptions and affectionate harrumphing after the English class system. Brandon Thomas's famous comedy is certainly no send up of 1890s Oxford indeed it is tinged throughout with the romantic conviction that all's right with the world so long as those of low pedigree (symbolised by Brasset, the scout) are kept in their proper place. Even so, this classic example of the well-made play can be both brilliant and amusing—and Monday's production by the Sixty-Nine Theatre Company at the University Theatre, Manchester, was executed with a sense of comic flair, pace, and timing that would have cracked the scowl of the most hardened social realist.

Tom Courtenay, of course, as Lord Fancourt Babberley, dominated virtually every scene by exploiting the transcendent humour of his part to its most outrageous limits. A man wearing women's clothes can literally shock his audience into laughter by emphasising the sexual ambiguity of each situation, a lesson that Mr Courtenay hammered home with calculated relish. Why an actor of his stature should devote so much time to the work of the Sixty-Nine Theatre Company is a small mystery, for on this occasion, he is grateful.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

Bridie's "Dr Angelus," reviewed yesterday by David Foot, is at the Everyman Theatre, Cheltenham

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Not much time on the Clyde

It is easier to apportion blame for past mistakes over Upper Clyde Shipbuilders than to produce a viable—and tolerable—plan for the future. What became clearer than ever from the liquidator's report to a creditors' meeting yesterday is that time is of the essence. Shipowners' and suppliers' confidence in the whole future of shipbuilding on the upper reaches of the river is not being improved by delay. The liquidator cannot negotiate for new orders. No one else is in a position to do so. The sooner Mr John Davies appoints his embryo board of directors the better its exact terms of reference, the size of a company it will run, and many other details will take some time to sort out. But someone must begin at once the job of staunching the outflow of confidence and trying to make sure that all the potential orders do not go elsewhere.

Mr Davies yesterday had a fuller discussion with Mr Feather and Mr McGarvey. This was not concerned with the TUC's plan for a Clydeside Development Authority so much as with the possibility of saving as many jobs as possible. That is probably wise. The CDA has always looked like something of a hybrid, a cross between a state enterprise and a regional economic planning board. It may, however, contain the nucleus of an idea for injecting the extra money likely to

be needed to tackle the now desperate unemployment situation on the Upper-Clyde. Such situations sometimes require unconventional remedies. The thought of 6,000 shipyard workers, and possibly as many again from UCS suppliers, being thrown on the already glutted West of Scotland labour market scarcely bears thinking about—from the humanitarian, economic, or political points of view.

But whether the Government decides to go ahead with its own plan to maintain only Govan and Linthouse, or to give some new authority a chance to look at the problem afresh, and whether or not Mr Kelly or one of the others said to be interested in Clydebank proves able to go ahead, one fact is clear; the workers and their shop stewards will have to take up a more flexible position than they have so far done. The work-in has been a remarkable public relations exercise to put the plight of the Upper Clyde on the national agenda. It does, however, show signs of fraying, both financially and in an understandable drift away of some of the redundant men. The present objectives of keeping all four yards open and accepting no redundancies are unrealistic, and may even damage the workers' interests. The shop stewards would be wiser to work to save as many jobs as possible, and in whatever way is possible.

Federation for the Arabs

The latest attempt at Arab unity—through predictable referendums in Libya, Egypt, and Syria today—comes at a time of unparalleled inter-Arab strain. The Federation of Arab Republics is symbolically, to use President Sadat's words, "a reply for the current disintegration of the Arab nation." But it was conceived before this phase. The motives and the participants differ. Each is subject to dissimilar pressures.

The construction of this federation has been worked out with some of the experiences of the previous four efforts in mind. The aim is something a little looser than the bonds which held Syria and Egypt together unhappily between 1958 and 1961. Notably, since the first public draft of the regulations in April, the question of war or peace has been changed to require a unanimous rather than a majority vote. But soundness of the basic motivation remains in doubt. It grew originally (with Sudan in place of Syria) out of the divisive Arab summit in Rabat in December, 1969. Sudan has since dropped out but is likely to join early next year.

The concept of the federation has since grown to fulfil President Gadhafi's ambitions for pan-Arab unity based solidly on Islam. For President Assad, who brought Syria in after his coup last November, it has brought a way back into the mainstream of Arab politics, and an opening, if wanted, to a settlement with Israel. President Sadat is able through the federation to link Egypt's interests with pan-Arab concern. The overall vision is Arab, but the impression is left from the initial statements more of anti-Israel basis.

Is this a firm enough structure for unity? How will it cope with the tedious administrative problems of economic, military and political coordination, and planning? There are enormous disparities between populations, the distribution of wealth, and the development of economic and political institutions. These are factors which will divide rather than unite if the basis is not firm.

The referendum comes appositely on the second anniversary of Colonel Gadhafi's coup in Libya. He has without doubt made Libya a world force to be reckoned with during this time. He is also the prime mover behind the creation of this federation. This has its risks. He can point to some advantages in having expelled the Italian and Jewish communities from Libya, supported prematurely the failed coup against King Hassan in Morocco, and abducted two Sudanese from a BOAC airliner for execution. But he cannot afford to embarrass the Egyptians too much in the process.

The greater risk is that this federation may increase disunity in the Arab world. By its nature it excludes monarchs and emirs. But how do the regimes in Algiers and Aden with their differing views on a settlement with Israel, on the Palestinians, and on communism regard President Gadhafi's strident anti-communism? There is no doubting the sincerity of his feelings, but much of it smacks of the now-discredited Arabism of the 1950s. The danger for President Sadat is that the teething troubles of federal existence could distract his attention from a search for a peace settlement.

The rich and the poor

This year has not proved one of the happiest for the rich nations of the world. For the poor it is little short of disastrous. The developing countries have been hit by a deadly combination of economic circumstances. The flow of official "pure" aid—as opposed to "tied" loans—has been falling. The rich nations are moving still farther away from the target of 1 per cent of their gross national products going to aid. The latest—and most serious—blow is the big cut in foreign aid announced by President Nixon. But the savage rate of international inflation this year has eroded the value of what aid has been received. The poor can buy less and less with what they receive. Lower export earnings, because of the continuing fall in primary product prices, and the reduced flow of aid, threatens a growing number of developing countries with insolvency.

Meanwhile the effort made by the developing economies to break into the markets of the rich nations is meeting with increasing barriers. President Nixon's decision to impose a 10 per cent surcharge on exports to the United States

is a very serious blow to many Asian and Latin-American countries. The export products of some developing countries are already discriminated against by the Common Market. And earlier this year the British Government unilaterally imposed quotas on textile imports from India, Pakistan, and some other Asian countries. Since the last United Nations Conference on Trade, Aid and Development no discernible progress in getting access for the poor nations to the markets of the developed economies has been made.

Paradoxically, the present international monetary crisis may give the world another opportunity to rectify this state of affairs. Any reform of the world monetary system could and should be arranged so as to distribute currency reserves at least in part according to need. And the concern of member countries of GATT about the US import surcharge could be extended to ways of lowering general world trade barriers, particularly against the poor countries. The opportunity is there. But will the wealthy countries, obsessed with their own financial and trade problems, prove too self-centred to be able to seize it?

A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE: For several weeks now there have been occasional early morning gatherings of both swallows and house-m Martins on roofs and overhead wires; but although considerable mass-excitement appeared to be generated in such congregations, no concerted departure seemed to follow, and one can only conclude that these were merely preliminary rehearsals, perhaps essential in working up the migratory urge to the requisite fever pitch. But the great assembly on the morning of August 26 was apparently a genuine final mobilisation, and the seemingly panic-stricken sallies which alternated with twittering immobility suggested a state near to mass hysteria. Next morning, and every day since, there has been no more than a sprinkling of each species in the vicinity. Since two known individuals, both reared in my garden shed about a month ago, were discovered to be in this flock, and all of the other birds examined were juveniles, one might be misled into assuming that this party was composed of locally bred youngsters. But a few years ago at this season, when a similar assembly spent the night in some Evenlode reeds, a sample which I caught contained not only one bird ringed as a nestling that year by a friend about seven miles away, but also one which a few days before had been roosting in Lancashire. It is interesting to note that at least three out of the five of my garden shed brood temporarily caught up in the migratory excitement were not carried away by it, for at just before 6 a.m. on Monday they, together with their parents, were still sleepily huddled on a ledge by the nest.

W. D. CAMPBELL



Rig in the desert

"OPEC countries may not yet fully recognise their enormous power over the industries of the Western world, but recognition cannot be far away"—
ANTHONY TUCKER
on the fuel that lubricates all our economies

Oil pressure running high

TENSIONS of diminishing resources are already with us. A taut black thread connects events and crises which, at first sight, may seem disconnected. The ice-berg-like battle of the dollar and the yen, for example, and the hardening of the commercial attitudes in OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries). The sanctioning of oil exploration rights in the North Sea, the US-Russia confrontation in the Middle East and the rumour, widespread among oil men, that the US is about to initiate a crash programme to exploit the oil-sands and shale reserves of the Rockies. As one oil man put it, such a programme would be "a technical hasty" but the political and economic pressures make it inevitable. American secondary reserves are very large, and although expensive to extract, costs are less important than survival. Survival, that is, of the US industrial economy as we know it.

But all other Western industrial economies are also hooked on oil and few possess resources. If the pumps were turned off in the Middle East, then the economies of Europe and Japan would collapse. Both depend on OPEC countries for around 85 per cent of their requirements, and demands are rising by 12 per cent and 15 per cent per year respectively. At the moment there are no alternative sources of oil, and none of sufficient volume are even in sight. The US, once an exporter of oil and its products, is increasingly a net importer and, on present growth rates of internal demand, has easily accessible reserves for less than 20 years. Roughly 5 per cent of her crude oil now comes from the Middle East but, even on the basis of rising European and Japanese demands, the Middle East reserves themselves look good for less than 50 years.

If, as an alternative to exploiting secondary reserves, the US increased her demand from the Middle East then the oilfields' life would be substantially shorter. True, both the Alaskan and North Sea fields are unknown quantities, but even if they turned out to be larger than expected and recoverable in environmentally acceptable ways—which is by no means certain—their lifetime

again would be less than half a century.

Indeed, taken as sole sources for Europe and for the US and Canada, these new fields are hardly more than a drop in the ocean, a situation which in spite of the polished calm of the oil industry, has major economic and political consequences that can be no more tempered by technological optimism. OPEC countries may not yet fully recognise their enormous power over the industries of the Western world, but recognition cannot be far away. They know that at the present time a great deal of the real money is made not from the sale of crude oil but from the sale of refined products.

With massive economies hooked on oil products, OPEC has the power not only to control crude prices but to force its way to a dominant position in refining and in the control of product prices. Logistically, these countries cannot reduce at the point of crude production if they are to meet even the present demands. This means that they must drive toward involvement in, and ultimately, control of a large proportion of the refining and associated industries within consumer countries themselves.

Whatever the rate of this infiltration and increasing domination, it will be accompanied, as resources dwindle, by increasing rapid rises in price. It makes little difference whether these, from an OPEC political point of view, are more easily applied at the production or at the refining end. The point is that we are hooked and the screws are on. One point of immediate importance is to recognise that the sparkling economic growth of both the EEC and Japan are exactly reflected in their oil consumption. Since about 70 per cent of that consumption is primary energy for industry the spark—and index, you might say, of resources depletion—could be snuffed out in a moment.

It has always seemed possible in the past to argue that the Middle Eastern and other oil-producing countries are no less hooked than are the external economies they support. But this is not really true. The extent to which the producers are hooked is really no more than an indication of the rate

at which, bearing in mind other possible sources of energy, they can apply the screws. There are, for instance, potential and growing demands for oil in the Third World in which OPEC might reasonably be expected to take a sharp interest, because the possibility of direct control and much higher profits could exist from the outset. To OPEC it is simply a matter of balance, of maintaining income and, increasingly, of conserving and stretching the power of ageing wells.

Whether the West likes to admit it or not, the oil-producing countries of the Middle East were exploited savagely at the outset, and have suffered from their initially unsought position as lynch-pins in the economic-political warfare of Western industrial society. Recurring oil crises and political instability in the producing areas are so firmly written into recent history that we accept them as inevitable. Yet we always assume, erroneously, that they are necessarily self-righting.

Yet, particularly since World War Two, one of the most important stabilising forces in the Middle East has been the political and economic presence of the United States. The East-West interface has seemed at times, not accidentally, to run through the oilfields. But the US has only marginal interest in the oil from the point of view of her own industrial requirements. She is there strategically in defence of the economies of the Western block. Since the Western block is now pressuring the dollar, and since she will have even less interest in the oil when she develops her internal secondary resources, the political situation might well change.

A withdrawal might actively promote instability, and one might reasonably ask whether, with the dollar under pressure from the yen, and the yen wholly dependent on industry supported by Middle Eastern oil, there might not be powerful economic incentives to let the instabilities grow with her internal needs more than provided for by the opening up of the shale deposits and, if the US cares to develop this kind of oil extraction in a massive way, enough in hand to feed Europe and Japan if the necessity arose,

the entire oil-hungry affluence of the West could hang on a nod from Washington. Neither the yen nor the mark nor indeed the IMF itself would then look very powerful.

There are, of course, many reasons other than oil and currency for the US to continue the maintenance of stability in the Middle East, but the scenario points the vulnerability of non-oil-producing Western industrial nations. Europe whether thought of as EEC plus Britain or as a Continental block, has no oil reserves worth speaking of; yet, like her consumption, her dependence on oil is doubling every decade. Indeed, taking minerals as a whole, Europe's industries rest on enormous imports of many kinds.

In a world where easily accessible resources are dwindling, in which the extraction of secondary resources must involve massive environmental impact and higher costs, and in which the prima producers of all minerals are now beginning to grasp the real power in their hands, the affluence produced by technological skills unbacked by resources can be seen fragile, false and probably transient.

The unknown reserves of the North Sea and other Continental Shelf areas are not a solution. Demands are so massive that these offer only partial amelioration and, if large, a temporary buffer. Like the mineral resources of the Snowdonia National Park, they may best be regarded as pathetically small when compared to even existing demands although possibly useful as strategic reserves. That they are being probed at all is a further indication of growing pressures which, for many reasons, we should fear. Yet, even though we are running rapidly up the gradient of increasing energy costs and of industrial vulnerability, the energy merchants of Britain and Europe are still geared to the thoughtless pumping up of the balloon of increasing demand. We have no energy policy and no pressures other than cost towards conservation. Perhaps worse, neither Britain nor Europe has a minerals policy. It begins to look as though history will judge us not as a community, but as a damn great drunken sailor.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The public and the police

Sir,—Was not the full-scale funeral procession for Superintendent Richardson, shown in Friday's front-page photograph, a singularly curious occasion?

One can feel a loathing for murder and hope that its perpetrators will be punished; feel sorrow and sympathy for the bereaved; and agree that a public servant, dead in this alarming and degrading way, should be honoured appropriately.

But one can also feel puzzled at so strangely spectacular and ceremonial a display of mourning, put on at the height of a controversy about penal issues, in a crowded resort at the peak of the holiday season, with hundreds of police lining the route, riding or marching, a brass band, and a good quota of well-publicised clerical moralising.

Do I commit a gross error of taste? Am I over-suspicious? Or were the squalid circumstances of murder and the grief

of personal loss used calculatedly to stage a kind of black carnival in aid of the punitive backlash?—Yours etc.

Alan Brownjohn.

2 Belsize Park, London NW 3.

Sir,—Whenever a policeman is killed, the situation is exploited by those who want the death sentence restored. It is aberrant that police circles should take advantage of public emotion over the death of a colleague to coerce the public into supporting a retrograde step. As a punitive force the police can think only in terms of punishment and have no regard for the social consequences. There is a certain revenue and spite in the demand for the return of capital punishment. Revenge is a blind reaction which ignores social requirements. Those who want to flog and bang always seem to have a remedy for crime.

In an increasingly acquisitive

society with increasing emphasis on individualism it is any wonder that there is an increase in crime? The worst effect of capital punishment is not on the condemned criminal, but on society—on which it has a morbid effect, with a growing conviction that judicial violence is a solution to all ills.

Capital punishment is irreversible, allowing no redress in the event of a miscarriage of justice. The Rillington Place murder, in which the wrong man, Timothy Evans, was hanged, is still fresh in public memory, and there is the present campaign claiming that James Hanratty was hanged for a murder he did not commit.

Do the advocates of capital punishment have any infallible proposals to prevent this sort of thing in the event of hanging being restored?

R. Archbold.

33 Allenswood, London SW 19.

Democracy—a Greek journalist's viewpoint

Sir,—I wish to refer, even belatedly, to certain inaccuracies contained in the article by your Athens correspondent, Mr David Tonge, published in the Guardian (August 13).

The Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers has been protesting and fighting against the press law since October 1968, when this legislation was first proposed.

In several memos, signed by all the organisations connected with the press, submitted to the Government and published in the newspapers, the Union has protested against every single measure affecting the rights and privileges of journalists regarding the freedom of the press.

I also wish to state that I have been an elected member of the Administrative Council of the Union for the past 20 years and, far from being "foisted on the Union by the regime," I was elected president, by secret ballot (410 against 13) on June 27, 1969, and again (424 against 26) on June 23, 1971.

Moreover, I should inform you that I am a professional journalist who has worked for several newspapers of various political

tendencies in the past 40 years, and who has no dependence on or any connection whatever with the present Government of Greece.

Finally, I must add that I shall go on exerting every effort with a view to modifying the law in question in a manner corresponding with the international principles in force in the Western World safeguarding the freedom of the press and the independent and unimpeded functioning of professional organisations of journalists. This is also the line of the entire Administrative Council of our Union which has been elected in the same democratic and unimpeachable way.

Panos Troumbounis (President).

Journalists' Union of the Athens Daily Newspapers.

David Tonge writes: The main candidates who opposed Mr Troumbounis in 1969 were called in and questioned by the Security Police. The other members of the Union took the warning and, to protect their rights, to have elections, accepted the candidate approved by the Government. (This experience affected those

who might have opposed him this year).

Mr Troumbounis has protected journalists' pension rights, but come in for considerable criticism on other grounds. At the Union's meeting on August 20 he was accused of not taking a sufficiently firm line with the Government, and of accepting the requirements of the certificate of loyalty for new journalists. Maybe he could produce the minutes of his discussions with the Government to clarify his stand over this.

A motion of censure was avoided on procedural grounds, but a three-man committee was set up to "assist" (in other words to keep an eye on) the union's administration. "Le Monde" has written that he has been attempting to attack the foreign correspondents' position.

Plain facts

Sir,—Aren't Sunday trading regulations absurd? I went in to a shop on Sunday, could buy a newspaper, but not writing paper or toilet paper!—Yours truly,

John Clements.

48 Harvey Point, London, E 16.

Dealing with majorities

Sir,—You report (August 28) that the British Government has been negotiating by message with the all-white rebel regime in Rhodesia, "to see if the 'final gap' can be bridged and a settlement agreed." We hear no news of consultations with the leaders of the five million African people, who outnumber the colonists by 20 to one. Such leaders, known or unknown, are in prison in exile, or scattered throughout the country or abroad. We have hints of consultations with the white government of South Africa but not with the black governments of adjoining states such as Zambia and Botswana, whose lives are deeply affected by the minority rebellion in Rhodesia.

No uninhibited discussion or free political activity has been possible in Rhodesia for many years. Before any genuine consensus of opinion of the African people could be achieved and satisfied that any basis proposed to the people of Rhodesia as a whole (to quote the fifth principle), a substantial period, perhaps two years, would be necessary for open political discussion and activity throughout the country, under adequate safeguards and with leaders freed. The only fair and reasonable proposals to submit for such responsible consideration by the people would be those formed in consultation also with black leaders of Rhodesia at least of states adjoining her borders. No settlement for an African country, negotiated between two white colonial governments, whether legal or illegal, could in these days be genuinely acceptable and produce lasting peace for black or white or both in partnership.—Yours truly,

Guy Clutton-Brock.

Gable Cottage,

Bucklebury, Berkshire.

Critical image

Sir,—So Weber's Six Pieces, Op. 6, are "orchestral bowel releases"? Who is doing the dirt, Weber or Mr Gardner? You would not, I think, print such an article in a serious article on literature or the arts.

Brian Trowell.

Faculty of Music,

University of London.

A Rap on Race

Margaret Mead and James Baldwin

A unique, wholly original book, conceived as a confrontation, a dialogue, and a joint inquiry into the life and death issue of race. Mead and Baldwin have spoken to each other with a directness that is rare not only in print but even in conversation. A RAP ON RACE is charged with an originality that is positively jolting and the result is a unique contemporary document.

£2.20

Michael Joseph

MARTIN WOOLLACOTT reports from Calcutta, Tuesday, on the growing refugee burden on the Indian aid programme

Mud in the river of aid

In a refugee camp near the border—Picture by MARK EDWARDS



whimpering slightly. The woman, 35, said to me: "The old woman will probably die while they are waiting for a camp. We wish we had the transport to drive these people to the camps."

That is what it looks like on the ground, or rather, in the mud. But in air-conditioned offices in Calcutta and New Delhi, this continuing great displacement of suffering humanity has to be translated into budgetary arithmetic. And it is a sobering arithmetic.

The Indian Government has already committed the equivalent of \$350 million for refugee relief until the end of the year, a figure based on a camp population of some six million refugees. Boyra provides an example of why that assumption is likely to be well off the mark, but even on the figure of six million people, India will

have to put up another \$150 million for the first three months of 1972.

The total Indian expenditure for the first year of the refugees, March to March, will thus be around \$500 million. To put this figure into some kind of perspective, it is about a fifth of the normal annual development expenditure by central and State governments, and is approximately equal to the increase in development spending which it had been hoped would be possible in the financial year 1971-2.

Nobody is suggesting that the spending on refugees will simply be deducted from the development budget. It will go on the deficit, more than doubling it. Only a senior Ministry of Finance official told me: "The mental horizon changes. We are looking around for savings. Normally when one develop-

ment project lags, the money is diverted to other projects which are doing better. Now the inclination will be, whenever a project is not using up the funds allotted, to see this as a general budgetary savings."

From the \$500 million which India has spent or will spend on the refugees will be deducted the money and goods contributed by foreign countries and agencies. This, however, so far amounts to only about \$150 million, of which \$100 million has been committed to the UN, and \$50 million represents the value of bilateral contributions and the work of foreign voluntary agencies.

Of the sum of \$100 million pledged through the UN, only about half has materialised. The cash contribution total, as against aid in kind, amounts to only \$23 million, and the amount of unattached

cash, without limitations on where and how it can be spent, is as low as \$5 million.

The Indian Government thus has some legitimate complaints about the quality of aid, although it would be wrong to suggest that their views there should be more unattached cash contributed to more procurement of goods in India and less of what one Indian official called the "time-consuming game" of running back and forth between donor governments who have put limitations on their aid, is not shared by the UN apparatus here and in Geneva.

The feeling of both sides is that, now the emergency period of rescue relief is over, the operation is in a new phase where the bulk of refugee requirements can be met by purchasing in India. This is true of most foodstuffs besides rice and

cooking oil, and of other requirements like those for medicines, clothing, shelter materials, and some vehicles.

The quality of aid is not an important problem, however, if one is thinking only in terms of the remaining \$50 million of the international contribution through the UN. It only becomes a problem if it is assumed that there are going to be further major contributions to the burden by the richer countries. And that, of course, is a question.

It is a question which has not been raised in its sharpest form because, for political reasons, the Indian Government is constrained to act and talk as if the refugees are to be an Indian soil for the briefest of periods. The UN and the voluntary agencies are equally limited, in their fund raising and public planning, to the period ending in December this

year. When the Indian Government makes its pitch for more international assistance, which it will undoubtedly do within the next few weeks, it will probably do so for a period running no further ahead than March of next year.

If the costs of the refugee operation could genuinely be regarded as a once and for all expenditure of limited duration, Western countries might allow themselves, without too bad a conscience, to contribute only a fifth or a quarter and leave the rest of the burden to India, perhaps promising to make it all up when aid budgets are not as tight as they are now. But it has become obvious that an independent Bangladesh is not just round the next corner, and there are many in India, including Western diplomats, who believe that a substantial proportion of the Hindu refugees will not want to go back even to an independent East Bengal.

It is not as if ordinary aid to India has increased. Some of the major appropriations have yet to be made by donor countries, but it looks as if the aid total will not be significantly over on that for last year. Thus India is taking on a huge financial burden at a time when there were hopes that her economy was on the point of a real recovery, particularly in the industrial sector. India's economic prospects are intimately related to her political stability, as can be seen well enough in West Bengal, where mass unemployment is a principal factor leading to political chaos.

India herself is hoping, and will no doubt soon be asking, that the world community should pay 80 per cent of the costs of the refugees. For a variety of reasons, not forgetting the telephone woman crumpling into the mud at Boyra, both the West and the Soviet Union would do well to consider that figure as at least a basis for negotiation.

HARFORD THOMAS

Shot of the box

It all started with a touch of John Deader. We thought perhaps the time had come to go over to colour, so we called on our television renter to say so, and see what he would advise. More exactly, I thought the time had come to see what he would advise. My wife doesn't like the way colour TV turns people's ears purple. She said so to our renter, and I think I too muttered something to the effect that it did make people look a bit heavy, in the bad sense of the word, puce in the face and blue about the lips.

So we said we'd go away and think about it. Our renter must have decided that and then that it would be waste of breath trying to change our kind of minds. Anyway, follow-up came there none. At that time I was slow to realise that my renter was doing me a bit of a disservice. Instead, I took a little umbrage. If he couldn't bother with my shaky wobbles towards colour, I couldn't be bothered with him and as the black-and-white set he was renting to us was nearing the end of its three years contract, the time had indeed come for a change.

A change of renter, in fact. By this time my wobbling bad stiffened a bit, to the sensible conclusion that colour was not really worth three or four times black-and-white. So to a new renter where with a decision I chose a rather snazzy new model black-and-white set. A new model they professed to rent, but I did not have in stock. I said there was no great hurry for we had another fortnight to go on our old set and the clinked it. Disguised service number two was to follow.

Our old renter did not acknowledge the notice to terminate our agreement. That worried me a bit, for the no follow-up technique might have me with a set I did not want. My worries were misplaced. On the morning of the last day the van drove up to collect. "Not replacing it," queried the renter's collector, rather roughly, I thought, you actually? "I said, wishing to make a mildly unambiguous point, 'from another dealer'."

Well, yes and no. Our new renter, having pocketed an £8 deposit, has faded into silence; broken only by a couple of telephone reminders (from me) and a guarded mention of going down to the factory (from him).

So, at the cost of an £8 deposit, we are shot of the box. The withdrawal symptoms were not too bad. What excellent stuff of radio—real talk unfurled by visuals, music out of two proper sized speakers equally unfurled, a couple of hours in read a book when professional duty would otherwise have dictated that conscientious plod through the 10 O'clock News, 24 Hours, and Late Night Line-up. Instead, we have been listening to late evening news, and, leaving out (24 Hours time too) how the universe is all going to disappear into a tiny black hole, which is where my unlamented box seems to have gone already.

Admittedly, a twinge of conscience disturbs our present euphoria. Doesn't the Government want us all to spend more, buy more, and generate employment? Are we putting some deserving television set assembler out of a job? Ought I to be chasing up my renter, and in the public interest forsooth? And what could be more contrary to public policy than to ask for my £8 deposit back? If everybody forsook the box, it would wreck the economy, no doubt, and sink the BBC and the ITA franchise holders, not to mention all those radio traders who feed. There are limits. This, I fear, is one of them.

COLM STUART on problems for redundant executives

Pay out that never pays off

THEY are like 80,000 people have lost their jobs over the last year and while this is a statistic for a growing number of sure-fire ideas that need capital to be turned into profits. For most sacking, even if it is the result of a company's legal minimum, the way of paying an executive is growing rapidly. The promise of a director's remuneration even in a £25 company, can be as high as £10,000 a year. Yesterday's head of a company, now a redundant executive, is all too often a man who has invested his life savings in a company which has failed. He is a man who has been a director, only to find in a moment that they have lost everything. The magazine "Redundancy" warns redundant executives to beware of the new fession of "redundancy sharks" dedicated to eating them of their cash payouts. You often see

the advertiser who give the promise of a directorship with one's name on the firm's letterhead. You have to put down a few thousand. "Management in Action" suggests that usually the only innocent gamblers are the jobbing printers. The trouble is that so many men seeking capital are honest. Unfortunately their schemes are frequently impossible. They themselves live in a world of make-believe, never disillusioned apparently by previous failures. That would be all right if they paid for their own mistakes, but after a time they get into the way of making others paddle their own dream-boat.

A man who has already been warning redundant management men of these dangers is Mr. Ron Wright, whose firm New Opportunities Association is financed by a number of large firms which have had to prune their staffs. "I tell the people who come to me never to go into anything without asking their solicitor and their accountant to investigate first," said Mr. Wright. "A man could possibly do

well by going into a small firm where his wider experience will prove to be extremely valuable but if he is asked to put in money he should be very cautious—and find out why the firm can't raise money from the banks."

Mr. Wright has found that prematurely retired service officers head the gullibility list. "They have a particular passion to be directors. A bowler hatted lieutenant commander of 40 would seem to be the most easily parted from his money. Men from business are likely to be more knowledgeable if they have held managerial positions. They tend to be more vulnerable if they have held a technical job without being responsible for finance themselves."

A man Mr. Wright knows recently lost several hundred pounds investing in a scheme to employ teams of boys to clean cars on an organised scale, equipping them with buckets and shampoos. It lasted until the boys realised they could clear all the money by operating as freelance cleaners. Another formerly well paid man, laid off by an engineer-

ing firm, has plunged several thousand pounds into two Sussex fields sold as a caravan site. Only after completing the deal did he hear the first mention of these essential words "planning permission."

Sometimes the redundancy sharks are absolute frauds. A senior management man with a large company recently lost £20,000 on a venture to buy earth moving equipment for what was apparently a Nigerian Government contract to rebuild roads in the former state of Biafra. In fact the money rapidly ended up on a number of British racecourses.

Ron Wright's New Opportunities Association is a non-profit making and entirely financed by member firms, which include Cadbury Schweppes and GKN. But the vast number of redundancies has produced a growing climate for management job finding agencies which do require a fee from the job hunter. While these companies have at least provided employment for the out of work executives who founded them, the success record of some is not impressive.



SIR JOHN SOANE is getting a bit more breathing space. From today his private house will be incorporated into the next door Soane Museum in Lincoln's Inn Fields, giving his memory some room for expansion. He badly needs it. Inveterate collector of books, paintings, models and bric-a-brac put together, obviously, by a man with a quirky sort of originality who needed to be surrounded by the familiar and the self-chosen. Soane's museum has always been as cramped as his own personality was in his lifetime. He built Number 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields when he was sixty, next door to the

Sir John Summerson—picture by DON MORLEY

Soane out of shadow

by DENNIS BARKER

house he had built for his own use when he was forty—an ambitious, class-conscious original, guardedly ornate sort of property that all too accurately reflected his own character. He stipulated that the house must be leased to provide funds for maintaining the museum, and a lease entered into in the 1930s has been producing the less than ornate sum of £550 a year. Obviously it was better logic to give the museum more breathing space by incorporating the private house.

This has now been done. The library of architectural books (some 4,000 titles) and drawings (36,000, including some by Sir John Soane, Chambers and the Elizabethans) has been shifted out of the south drawing room of the private house and the south drawing room redesigned as a museum. The old breakfast room, a typical Soane design with vaulted roof (a permutation

he used time and again in Lincoln's Inn Fields and elsewhere, and which notably failed to keep its popularity once he was dead), has been stripped and brought closer to its original appearance. Whitewash was removed from the roof itself, revealing the original blue and green cross stripes.

At the same time, more space has been created for the display of some of Soane's cork architectural models which the public have not seen for 50 years. There are numerous models of the Bank of England, into which Soane introduced his vaulted roof principle, because the Bank was one of Soane's big plans. It actually came off largely through the influence of Pitt.

With the new space, a Soane's reputation may draw fresh breath. It was explicable that Nash should have built Buckingham Palace while Soane's own designs merely hang on his museum wall—Soane's design looks like a collection of small buildings rather than one grandiose one. But it is less explicable why he should be so forgotten in the field of interior design, because practically everything he did that is on view at Lincoln's Inn Fields shows him to be a designer who lived with it. Is it possible that his reputation will revive, like Bach's revived from the hammering Handel gave him in his heyday?

I am afraid Soane was a little pedantic, with drawn, pedantic, though with this enormous originality," said Sir John. But, of course, Bach was thought to be a pretty dry stick in his own time and for a long time after.

ROBERT SAMUELSON, Washington, Tuesday

The jet-set sellout

IF you're interested in a used jet aircraft, now is the time to buy: almost all the large US airlines want to sell.

United Airlines has retired 12 Caravelles and may soon sell 20 Boeing 720s (a slightly modified version of the 707) to the available list. Another large domestic carrier, American Airlines, has 25 extra British BAC111s, six of which are already sitting idle on a runway in Tulsa, Oklahoma, along with 10 Boeing 720s that are for sale. Pan Am has six 707s; Eastern Airlines has both 707s and DC-8s.

This plane glut reflects one of the depressing realities of today's airline business—great shortfalls of traffic growth. In 1967 and 1968, when the industry was supremely confident that air travel would continue to expand by 15 per cent annually, dozens of new jumbo jets were ordered.

When stagnant economy stunted travel growth—many airlines actually experienced declines in passenger loadings—there were suddenly too many jetliners. Airlines ruefully discovered that

planes are easier to buy than to sell.

Prices have fallen. Consider TWA's recent sale of 13 early 707s to Israeli Aircraft Industries, a commercial adjunct of the country's Defence Ministry. Neither TWA nor the Israelis are disclosing the terms, but well placed specialists put the figure at about 500,000 dollars per plane. There is a whiff of speculative fever in the purchase, for Israeli Aircraft, which has been servicing Boeing planes for more than 10 years, will overhaul the 707s and then try to resell them.

The fierce sales competition has also induced some carriers to deal with their natural enemies. Pan Am, for example, has sold used 707s to four British charter airlines—the very same carriers that the Pan Am president, Najeeb Halaby, has regularly denounced for undercutting Pan Am's fares.

"If we don't [sell them planes], someone else will," says the Pan Am vice-president, William Raven.

dollars, experts say. (A new 707, by contrast, costs about 9.5 millions.)

Introduced around 1960, a typically saleable plane would be a non-fan jet (with lower fuel consumption, fan jets have cheaper operating costs) that has been flown between 25,000 and 30,000 hours. Credit terms are easy: 10 to 15 per cent down with up to five or even ten years to pay. Even those conditions, however, are too rigid for some potential customers. Credit problems, complicated by foreign exchange difficulties, have smothered many a sale.

Recently Airfrance International, an American cargo carrier, tried to arrange for Air Mali to buy a surplus Boeing 727. The agreement collapsed, and James Ryan, a middleman on trade transactions, blames currency and political impediments. He tells the story of the deal. "Mail currency could not be converted directly into dollars, and airfrance wanted a guarantee of payments from a bank that freely exchanges the African country's money. In this case, the Bank of France refused—because, says Ryan, the Pompidou Govern-

ment wanted Mali to buy a French plane.

So Airfrance Airways, an American charter airline, stepped in to lease a 727 to Air Mali without any guarantee. The plane comes with its own crew. "If they don't pay, the crew just flies away," says Ryan.

Ryan, incidentally, played a major role in the second-hand aircraft trade's short affair with China—a strange episode illustrating the desperate enthusiasm of aircraft salesmen for a potential customer. China, however, offers no easy solutions in spite of the recently announced deal with Britain involving six Tridents.

"There are only three commercial fields capable of handling jets in China—Peking, Shanghai, and Canton," says Scott D. Browne, chairman of the Civil Aeronautics Board and an expert on international aviation. Most of the flying, he says, is by line of sight, which means the pilots look out the windows. Air Service stops at dusk and starts at dawn, and when it's cloudy you don't fly."—Washington Post.

Dealing with majorities

THEY are like 80,000 people have lost their jobs over the last year and while this is a statistic for a growing number of sure-fire ideas that need capital to be turned into profits. For most sacking, even if it is the result of a company's legal minimum, the way of paying an executive is growing rapidly. The promise of a director's remuneration even in a £25 company, can be as high as £10,000 a year. Yesterday's head of a company, now a redundant executive, is all too often a man who has invested his life savings in a company which has failed. He is a man who has been a director, only to find in a moment that they have lost everything. The magazine "Redundancy" warns redundant executives to beware of the new fession of "redundancy sharks" dedicated to eating them of their cash payouts. You often see

MISCELLANY

is surprised by the police that the villain may even be of French nationality.

His devilish game is to accuse foreign criminals who are not difficult to distinguish in Oxford, and to say that he is a college lecturer. He offers to sell them books on English literature at cheap prices. When he has taken the money he invites them to lunch at "my college," where they may collect the books.

"His college" is usually All Souls. When the visitors arrive there for intellectual and physical refreshment, they find that Warden Sparrow is not expecting them to lunch and that the lecturer is unknown. He is an Oxford institution, Mesdames, Messieurs, and the police are appealing.

and Steel Community which was set up in a poky, borrowed attic, above a "Dax" information office. It was moved to Chesham Street, where the Communities information office is still housed. It took some time to get rid of a salesman of property posters who occupied the basement—and longer still for Berthoin's office to convince strayer callers they were offering propaganda, not porn.

Berthoin, who became close to Robert Schumann and was one of the select few who worked with Jean Monnet, the other father figure of European unity, arrived in 1955 and climbed the ladder steadily.

certificates from men who bail out women ordered for prostitution. Procurers were posing as husbands, receiving the women and sending them back to work.

Press gang

REPORTERS covering political demonstrations or riots in New Delhi will be given steel helmets bearing the legend "Press" in bold letters.

Helmetts have become necessary because some reporters have lately been getting hurt in violent incidents. In one case, a clash between students and police, the pressmen were mistaken by both sides for the enemy and were beaten up twice.

Lay off

SEX PLAY to end run. "News of the World" style rape report on stage. "Lay By" the hit of Edinburgh Festival Fringe, say critics. Must end at Traverse. Use our stage, offers Cambridge man in Edinburgh.

Cambridge students see police for licence extension. No censorship in Scotland, police confirm. But public may object to photographs in play, warn police. Any complaints would have to go to Procurator Fiscal, students told. Play can't go on after all, Cambridge man says. Prosecution fear Shame, cries rest of Fringe.



BERTHOIN: new man

Adding up

GEORGE BERTHOIN, the EEC's new ambassador to Britain who takes over today, has helped represent the European Communities in London since they first set up shop. But not always from the grand ambassadorial pad now in Kensington Palace Gardens.

He was first with the Coal

AL GOLDSTEIN, editor of the New York underground sex paper "Screw," breezed into London over the weekend. He first phoned his lawyer in New York to see if he was in any trouble; the answer was "no bother"; so he checked into a large hotel. "It means I can spend money; I don't have to lie low."

Goldstein is used to trouble and is forever being sued. His publishing company has paid out 100,000 dollars in the past three years. At the moment he is on bail after being charged with corrupting juveniles.

"It is all to do with the ads we run about photographic sessions for eight to 14-year-olds. The 'New York Times' did this, but we were the only ones to be charged. It's crazy. The case has ruined my career as a baby-sitter." While in London, Goldstein plans to contact Richard Neville, to commiserate about "OZ." "I feel I should offer him moral support."

THE GOVERNOR of a province of Thailand has ordered police to demand marriage

HOME NEWS

Racism often 'condoned' by unions

BY OUR OWN REPORTER

Preferential treatment for coloured workers may be essential to remove the results of long-established deprivation and discrimination, says Mrs Sheila Allen, reader in sociology at the University of Bradford in a paper published today.

In a revised version of a paper delivered to a Runnymede Trust conference of trade unionists, in December, she says that policies of equal opportunity are not in themselves enough. In such matters as graduated tax we have already accepted preferential treatment for the low paid as one way of improving their chances.

Mrs Allen, who has made special studies of colour and trade unions in industry, says her researches indicate that racism is most strongly reported by coloured people where level jobs or promotion is a reality.

"It appears that when rationalisations of being an immigrant, not speaking the language, not having a suitable education and so on are removed then the factor of colour comes to play a central and overt part in the allocation of jobs."

She gives a warning that although there is considerable "commensurate" racism in society which appears among employees and therefore trade unionists, trade unions' moral exhortations are nullified because it is possible for trade union officials at one level to attribute the responsibility for discriminatory practices to another level of official or to pressure from their rank and file members.

Few union officials have the

Bequest for an Arab student

Professor Norman Beatwich, a Zionist who survived an assassination attempt by an Arab in 1929, has left £300 to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, to pay the fees of an Arab student. He died on April 8 leaving £45,885 gross, £43,492 net (duty £17,088). He was Attorney-General in Palestine when the attack was made. He escaped with leg wounds.

The Trade Union Movement and Discrimination. Collected essays. Runnymede Trust. Industrial Unit. 1 Tudor Street, London EC4A. Price 25p.

JOHN CLAYTON was solicitor, part-time archaeologist, town clerk of Newcastle upon Tyne for over forty years, and builder—in a small way—of Hadrian's Wall.

Without Clayton, even more of the winding length of the wall would have been used to build roads and farmhouses in Northumberland. By the time of his death in 1890, at the age of 85, Clayton had acquired and partly excavated four of the 17 Roman forts along Hadrian's Wall and reconstructed five miles of the wall near Housesteads Roman Fort to a height of 5ft or 6ft.

Last year over 106,000 visitors paid the National Trust 75p, or 4p for children, to look at the fort and walk along the top of the wall. This year the total up to the end of July was already 10,000 higher than last year's.

Mr Laurence Harwood, the National Trust's agent for Northumberland and Durham, estimates that half as many again visited Housesteads and the wall on each side of it without having to pay. But even a figure of 106,000 makes the fort and the wall the third most popular National Trust property.

Only about 10 of the original 73 miles of wall, stretching from Wallsend on the Tyne to Bowness on the Solway, are still visible and few of the other stretches are as impressive as those near Housesteads.

Natural barrier

The fort lies on the crest of one of a string of moorland hills which roll slowly up on their southern side and drop steeply and rocky to the north. They make a natural if uneven defensive barrier, and to the east and west of the fort what is left of Hadrian's once 20ft-high wall laboriously scales the hills in an unbroken line to the horizon.

Even today the land to the north of the wall is treeless moorland crossed only by a few dry-stone walls and dotted with sheep at times up to 100ft. almost always shaded into the distance by mist and the landscape has changed satisfactorily little since Roman soldiers watched it.

The wall is now up to 6ft. high and its top is a heathen mud path up to 5ft. wide, edged with parallel fringes of green grass. On most summer days several hundreds of tourists are clamouring around the fort and the wall, but the area still seems unchangingly peaceful. Visitors spread out among the fort's remains and along the wall, and the sound of cars constantly rushing along the main road half a mile away is muted by the distance.

Housesteads Fort was built, like the wall, in the second century, mainly to provide an artificial frontier. The wall itself was never the limit of Roman influence. It was a

Customs barrier; the edge of direct Roman rule.

It was used as a base for troops sent out to fight in Scotland, and in spite of what must have been its spectacular appearance and its strategic placing, it was really intended to define civilisation not to defend it.

Housesteads had a garrison of about 1,000 men, was subject to only three major attacks during the 250 years it was occupied. The peaceful life led by its

Referendum claims 70pc against EEC

A referendum on Common Market entry in the constituency of Mr James Prior, the Minister of Agriculture, claims a majority of more than 70 per cent against.

The referendum was conducted in Lowestoft by the Keep Britain Out Campaign. The campaign's chairman, Mr Christopher Frere-Smith, said yesterday that 35 per cent of constituents voted, and the percentage against was 70.4. The figures showed that Mr Prior's description of the referendum as a "farce" was "not very intelligent."

No respite for gypsies

Gypsies camping in seven caravans on land in Buckhurst Avenue, Carshalton, were yesterday ordered by the High Court to vacate the site within 14 days. Their leader, Mr Roy Wells, was in court yesterday to oppose the council's application, which was heard in private.

Bridge

Problem hands

By REXI MARKUS

Most bridge publications carry bidding competitions as a regular feature. I find those in the Revue Française de Bridge, for which José le Dentu is responsible, more interesting than others. José le Dentu is the Bridge Editor of "Le Figaro" and a well-known bridge author, commentator, and player in his own right.

Here are two problems from the June-July issue. You are supposed to be playing a two-club system with ace response and you hold S: K 7 4; H: A 7 2; D: 6 5 4; C: 6 2. Opponents are silent throughout. Your partner opens with 2C, you reply correctly 2H (so far you have only shown a club and hearts) and your partner bids 6D. What is your next bid? Out of the 16 experts forming the panel 15 passed and only one bid 7D. Of course, it is correct to pass, as most experts would agree. The 2C bidder is in charge, and, having made his decision, he does not wish to hear any more. If he had been interested in anything other than aces he would have made a different bid. In such a case you may rest assured either that there is an ace missing or that the ace of hearts is of no use to the 2C bidder. In fact the hand declarer held was S: A H Q J 10; D: A K Q J 10 9 8 7; C: 4. He therefore knew that if a club trick was cashed he might have to depend on a heart finesse for his contract. His partner's king made the finesse unnecessary, but did nothing to prevent the loss of a club.

Le Dentu then put question B to us: What do you bid if partner opens 2C and jumps to 6S after 2H? In this case most experts were ready to bid 7S, because the king of trumps seemed a vital card. The opener's hand could be S: A Q J 10 9, x, x, x; H: none; D: A, x, x; C: A, K. This type of hand makes it difficult to obtain the necessary infor-

mation about a specific card unless you play special conventions like asking bids.

Here is a problem hand from the Mixed Pairs in Juan-les-Pins. Your partner opens 2C, you bid 2D with S: K, J; H: J, 10, 9, 8; D: x, x, x; C: J, 9, x, and your partner's next bid is 2S. If you do not think carefully your immediate reaction will be to bid 3S, but if you look at the hand again and consider the bidding sequence you come to the following conclusion. Your partner has opened 2C, and over 2D he has not bid 2NT (showing a balanced but strong hand, inviting a game and possibly a slam; he has in fact bid 2S with a broken suit (because you hold two top honours in that suit). So you consider again, carefully how you can help him to reach the best contract. A slam seems likely, but where? As your partner holds a broken suit he could have a second more solid suit—e.g. S: A 10, 9, 8, 7; H: A, K, Q, x, x; D: A, K, x; C: K. He will never reach the much superior heart slam if you bid only 3S; and there are many other possible hands which would prove that a 2NT or even a 3NT bid on your hand would be more constructive. It is really too good a hand to bid 3S.

At my table, and many others, the bidding went:

South	North
2C	2D
2S	2S
4NT (1)	6D
6S	

(1) Asking for kings. The South hand was: S: A, Q, 10, x, x; H: A, K, Q; D: A, K, x; C: K, Q. I bid 4NT because I was mainly interested in the king of spades, and seemed to me a fair contract. The ace of clubs was lost, and as East held a doubleton club and four trumps, 6S could not be made, while there were 12 certain tricks in no-trumps.

© Rexi Markus, 1971

Where tourists reach crest of Hadrian's Wall



The excavated Roman fort on Hadrian's Wall at Housesteads, Northumberland, visited by Rosalind Morris for the last in our series on National Trust holiday attractions.

inhabitants is illustrated by the remains of an extensive village sprawling downhill to the south of the fort.

The village was not strategically planned and would have been difficult to defend if the fort had been under constant attack. It has not been fully excavated but its foundations show up in the artificial terracing on the hill.

Archaeologists and historians do not know why Housesteads was deserted early in the fifth century. All they do know is

that some time around AD 410 the Roman Emperor Honorius, then under attack from Barbarians, stopped governing Britain, sent no money to the native legions on the Roman wall, and left them to fend for themselves.

Housesteads, always a bleak spot unable to support more than a few families, was probably soon deserted once the legions and their money had left.

Today, apart from its situation and atmosphere, one of the major reasons for Housesteads' success as a tourist attraction is its easy accessibility from both Newcastle and Carlisle. It is midway between the two cities on a main tourist route. It is clearly signposted, mentioned in almost all guide books to Northumberland, and visible from the road for several miles in either direction.

The road is the B6318, known as the "military road."

Picture of surviving heating ducts at Housesteads by Robert Smithies

Three Angels go to prison

Three Hell's Angels, one identified by a biblical tattoo on arm, were jailed for six months at Colchester yesterday at violence at the weekend festival at Weeley in Essex. Four other youths were fined a total of £150.

The jailed youths were David Lodge (18) of Edenhall Gardens, Worcester, 24 Surrey; Martin Hale (20) of Hammond Road, Kinwood, Bristol; and Robert Be (20), of Castle View, Yiewsli, Middlesex.

Lodge and Hale pleaded guilty to possessing offensive weapons and threatening behaviour. Be was convicted of wounding and threatening behaviour. The four who were fined admitted weapons possessing, offensive weapons and threatening behaviour. Two other youths, a girl aged 18 were remanded in custody for reports. The was remanded to Holloway for social reports.

Mr Tom Hambery JP prosecuting, described as very nasty collection of offensive weapons—two clubs, motorcycle chain, a knife, bottles, two studded arm-belts, a heavy buckled belt, a whetstone, and an iron pipe.

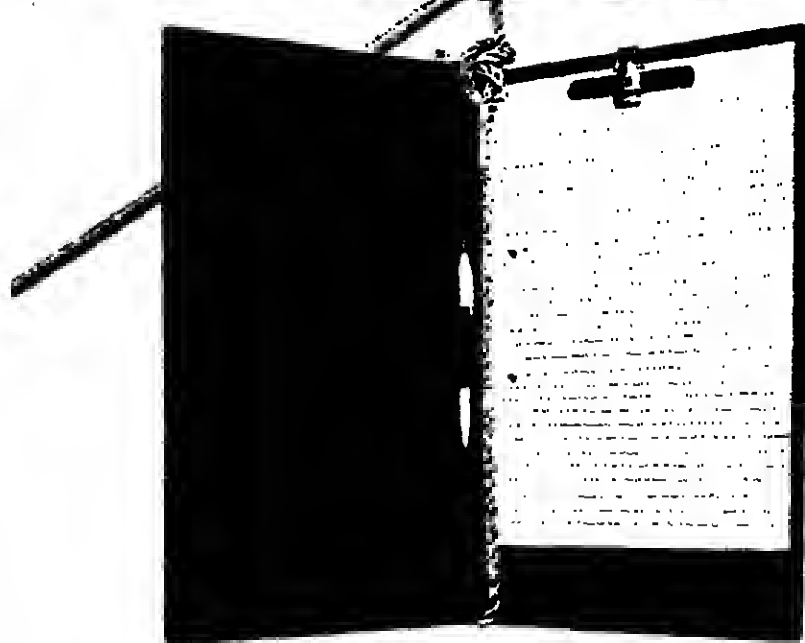
He said that some of the youths were seen by the Assistant Chief Constable, Mr Duke, driving fast in convoy two jeep-type vehicles along unmade farm road near festival arena.

Mr David Holmes, representing Hale, said the defendants were on a fire-fighting and believed that the festival organisers had given them use of the jeep. "Some of the defendants may not have realised that the weapons were in the back."

At Southend yesterday studded leather belts and motorcycle chain were confiscated after bank holidays on the sea front. A youths were fined up to £40 carrying offensive weapons threatening behaviour, assaults on the police.

And at Brighton a youth he was carrying three knives to protect himself from a head. He admitted possessing offensive weapons and fined £20. Of seven of youths and a girl who appeared on various charges after disturbances in the town, two were remanded until a later hearing and two remanded in custody to juvenile court.

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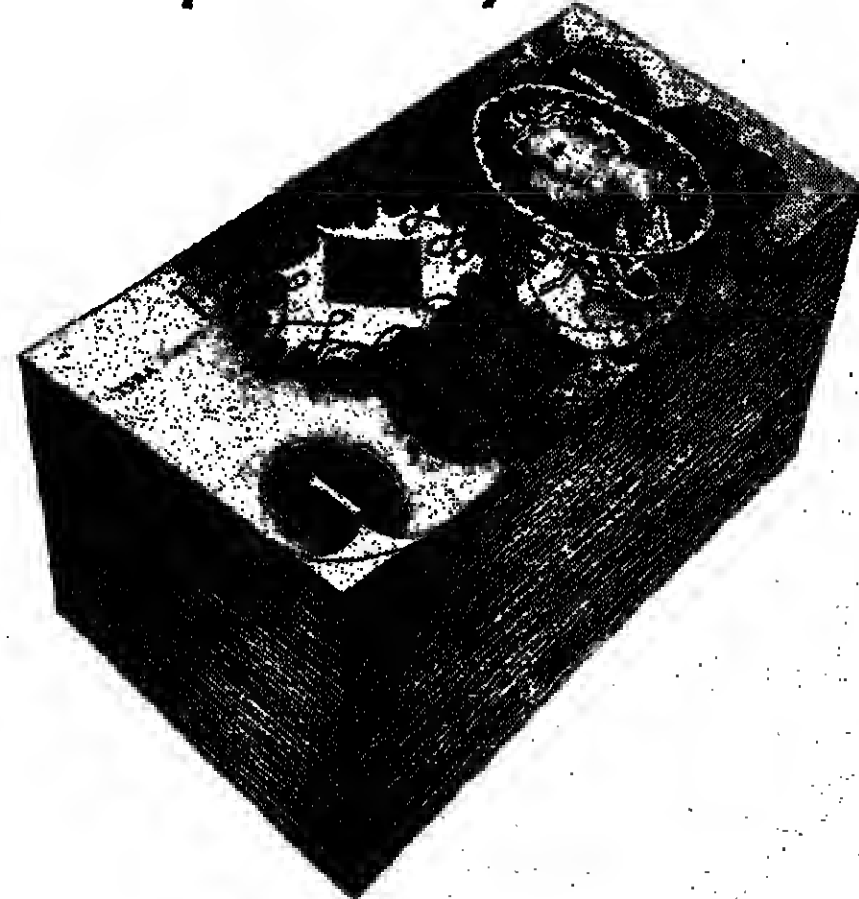
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tax free bonus of £240—total with your savings £1,440.

Worth thinking about, isn't it?—particularly now that the monthly maximum saving allowed in the Halifax under the scheme has been doubled from £10 to £20 from 1st September.

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Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw



مركز الأعمال

NEW
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS
SOUTHAMPTON and overseas

Crown Agents in Capital and Counties link

By CHARLES RAW

Capital and Counties Property Company and the Crown Agents are to amalgamate their future Australian property activities and Capital and Counties is ultimately to take over full control of the merged operations. This announced yesterday by the chairman of Capital and Counties, Sir Richard Thompson, who said that the joint company "could well become the largest real estate organisation of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere."

This complete merger of interests will take place in the next five years. Initially the Crown Agents' Capital and Counties Pty's programme, including the refinancing of the funds supplied to date by its parent company.

The real coup for Capital and Counties however is in the announcement that it is intended that the three companies will merge "in due course" (according to the press release) or "within five years" according to the chairman's statement, and that Capital and Counties will be the largest shareholder in the resulting company. The Crown Agents will once again be responsible for finding the money.

One still unresolved question in this new agreement is the role to be played by Mr Jack Walker. He is the London solicitor for the Crown Agents appointed to act as general overseer of their Australian property interests (and whom they also backed in his UK property company, English and Continental). Capital and Counties clearly intend to take all the Crown Agents' property interests "under their wing" and any way they can, and will be responsible for all the Australian property decisions. Mr Walker is away on holiday but a spokesman for the Crown Agents said that he was quite sure there will be a continuing role for Mr Walker.

In an article published on August 5 we strongly criticised the handling of some of the Crown Agents' investments, particularly in unquoted property and banking companies. The Crown Agents partnership with a major public property company looks like an important new step in a sounder direction.

Floating yen cannot sink US surcharge

From FOWLER MARTIN: Tokyo, August 31

JAPAN believes that her decision to float the yen should clear the way for an early removal of the US import surcharge.

This argument was put forward during the current visit to Japan of Philip H. Trevis, US Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Today, Mr Trevis met officials of various Japanese ministries and was shown a copy of a "verbal note" Japan has asked its embassy in Washington to deliver to the US Government, seeking the removal of the import surcharge on the grounds that Japan's decision to float the yen "has created a situation fundamentally different from that which had led the US to level a surcharge on imports."

The note said the surcharge was a violation of the spirit of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and could precipitate a breakdown of free trade.

At another meeting Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr Fukuda, told Mr Trevis that although Japan understood the situation that led to the import levy, Mr Nixon's new measure was liable to give rise to protectionism if it was not removed as soon as possible.

The Japanese consider the floating yen and their expressed willingness to take part in a multilateral readjustment of currency parities satisfies President Nixon's complaint against unfair exchange rates.

However, since Mr Nixon's original announcement, various US officials have indicated that there are additional conditions for the removal of the surcharge. In Tokyo, US sources said Mr Trevis told the Japanese he could not make any promises about removal of the import levy until the dollar was strong again and the US balance of payments improved.

Reports from the US quote other officials as saying the Nixon Administration would not remove the levy until the US currency account, payments surplus shows a lasting improvement that will allow the US to finance military and aid commitments abroad.

Increase in loans signals upturn

By ANTHONY HARRIS

A seasonally adjusted rise of nearly 1 per cent in restricted bank lending is reflected in the clearing bank figures for the four weeks to August 13, published today—almost the last under the existing rules. It was also the first period since the Chancellor's July measures.

While this still leaves the banks far below their lending ceiling for mid-September, it represents an improvement in the underlying trend, and some sign of an upturn in the economy.

While actual unadjusted lending fell, as is normal in July, bank deposits rose by 57.8 million, a rise of more than £100 million on a seasonally adjusted basis. This probably reflects the inflow of foreign funds, though this was largely mopped up by large sales of Government securities, and represents a further expansionary influence.

Net advances fell by £137.3 million, of which £25.6 million was lent to the nationalised industries and £11.7 million to the private sector.

Pound slips as Eurodollar rates soar

Sterling fell nearly two cents against the dollar from last Friday's levels in the first day of London trading under the new exchange control regulations. The fall was to some extent assisted by a wild scramble for overnight dollars to square end-of-month positions, which saw Eurodollar interest rates bid up to an astronomical 175 per cent in the afternoon.

"There was a good deal of trade at 40.50 in the morning," a dealer commented afterwards, "but after lunch it just vanished into thin air." The size of the interest penalty—nearly 1/2 of one per cent overnight—drove a number of short sellers to cover their positions by buying spot dollars, and the dollar firmed a little against most European currencies, as well as rising sharply against sterling.

The pound closed at 332.40, down 80 points on the day and 1.70 cents from Friday.

The day followed the increasingly usual pattern of hectic shopping by telephone resulting in pretty thin trade. There was next to no business in the forward market—where sterling was, by contrast, strong—and still virtually no market in Japanese yen, where rates of 332.338 were quoted after the Tokyo close of 339. Buying in Tokyo was heavy—market estimates put the total at \$400 million worth of the Japanese currency.

The main effect of the new restrictions in London was to reduce trade still further from recent levels. The market has not yet fully adjusted to the measures, which make additional purchases of sterling by non-residents unattractive, but allow service of existing holdings. It is expected that trade in sterling will remain thin. Virtually all foreign currencies firmed against the pound, though the Canadian dollar, down to \$C2.4830, was an exception.

The shortage of dollars restrained the expected spec-

MARKET REPORT

Reverse as FT Index drops 5.2

London stock markets suffered a big reverse yesterday as the "FT" Index dropped 5.2 to close at 411.6.

The near seven-point drop on overnight Wall Street, combined with the growing list of wage claims in the pipeline kept buyers away so that falls of a few pence were commonplace around the industrial sectors.

However, some second-line issues managed to move against the trend with the help of "recommendations" in the City columns of the weekend press.

Gills were depressed state on the feeling that the Treasury's measures to stop inflows of "hot" money might prove to be the alternative to a Bank rate reduction.

Industrial leaders sagged throughout the day and finished with falls mostly in the two-to-six pence bracket.

Francis Ind. offshoot accounts qualified

The official auditors of Francis Industries' subsidiary, United Lift and Escalators, disclose in the group's report and accounts that they "are unable to form an opinion as to whether the profit and loss account shows a true and fair view of the loss for the year."

The board of Francis Industries are now attempting to replace the auditors, A. P. Burton.

The dispute arises over £250,000 of losses which the current directors of the company claim relate to previous years. The auditors say that on the evidence before them "it would seem likely that the internal accounts (on which the directors' conclusions were based) are not sufficiently accurate to enable reliable conclusions to be drawn."

The qualified profit and loss account shows that United Lift had a total deficit of just over £1 million in 1970. Of this just over £200,000 relates to stock and other adjustments while £250,000 is the board claims, the result of overvaluation of stocks and work in progress in previous years.

These losses at United Lift only came to light after an independent accountant's investigation which claimed that the company had been making substantial profits while it had been reporting losses.

This is disputed by the company's previous management and the board of Francis now aims to replace the old firm of auditors with the accountants which carried out the independent investigation, Armytage and Norton.

On group prospects for the current year, Mr P. M. Tapscott, the company's chairman and also chairman of the ailing toy group, Lesney, forecasts that the group will break even for the first half of the year and earn a profit for the full year.

In 1970 Francis Industries itself made losses of £466,000 against a profit of £330,000 for the previous year.

Economic miracle coming?

An outstandingly bullish view of Britain's economic future is given by Professor E. Victor Morgan in his quarterly commentary for Gieveason, Grant, the stock brokers. He says that the present situation should make it possible to achieve faster growth with little inflation and a strong balance of payments.

His argument rests mainly on two points: the strong rise in productivity in recent years, which he says reached nearly 7 per cent on an annual basis in the second quarter of this year; and the unprecedented strength of the balance of payments.

The productivity increase, Professor Morgan says, reflects a shake-out of under-employed labour, the result of the prolonged squeeze on profits. This has removed the labour supply constraint on growth, and has recently reduced trade union militancy. There is also no balance of payments constraint.

Professor Morgan shares the TUC view that faster growth will boost productivity and check inflation.

"If wage increases could be limited to 7 per cent," he predicts, "profit margins could be protected with a price increase as little as 2 per cent." Productivity should rise at an annual rate of 6 per cent for some time. The CBI initiative on prices is judged "well timed" and could, in the professor's view, provide "a breakthrough."

A new "save-and-borrow" plan allowing depositors to borrow twice as much as they have already saved it being launched by the Royal Bank of Scotland.

Customers will be able to save an agreed sum each month and at the end of 12 or 18 months they can withdraw their savings and be able to borrow up to 14 or two times the sum saved. Interest at their full deposit rate will be given on savings.

The scheme is the first of its kind by a British bank and is designed to encourage people to start saving regularly in order to become eligible for a loan to buy for example, a car, pay for house improvements or for a daughter's wedding, either under a Royal Bank loan account or its home improvement plan.

The minimum loan will be £100 rising in £10 steps to a maximum of £500.

The pound

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
US Dollar	2.4830	2.4830
Swiss Franc	1.4830	1.4830
French Franc	1.4830	1.4830
German Mark	1.4830	1.4830
Italian Lira	1.4830	1.4830
Spanish Peseta	1.4830	1.4830
Portuguese Escudo	1.4830	1.4830
Belgian Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Dutch Guilder	1.4830	1.4830
Austrian Schilling	1.4830	1.4830
Japanese Yen	332.40	339.00
Canadian Dollar	\$C2.4830	\$C2.4830
South African Rand	1.4830	1.4830
Indian Rupee	1.4830	1.4830
Pakistani Rupee	1.4830	1.4830
Sri Lankan Rupee	1.4830	1.4830
Malaysian Ringgit	1.4830	1.4830
Singapore Dollar	1.4830	1.4830
Thai Baht	1.4830	1.4830
Philippine Peso	1.4830	1.4830
Indonesian Rupiah	1.4830	1.4830
Brunei Dollar	1.4830	1.4830
Maldivian Rufiyaa	1.4830	1.4830
Myanmar Kyat	1.4830	1.4830
Nepalese Rupee	1.4830	1.4830
Burmese Kyat	1.4830	1.4830
Cambodian Riel	1.4830	1.4830
Laotian Kip	1.4830	1.4830
Vietnamese Dong	1.4830	1.4830
North Vietnamese Dong	1.4830	1.4830
South Vietnamese Dong	1.4830	1.4830
East German Mark	1.4830	1.4830
West German Mark	1.4830	1.4830
East African Shilling	1.4830	1.4830
West African Cedi	1.4830	1.4830
Central African CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
French CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Belgian CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Dutch CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
German CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Italian CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Spanish CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Portuguese CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Belgian CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Dutch CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
German CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Italian CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Spanish CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830
Portuguese CFA Franc	1.4830	1.4830

CITY COMMENT

NAT. GRUNDLAYS Anatomy of an anomaly

INTERIM FIGURES from Nat. Grundlays explain why this British overseas banking group has consistently been rated on better multiples than the clearing banks, an anomaly which previously looked all the stranger for the highest share price in the areas where the group operates.

For the first six months to end-June 1971, pre-tax profits have leapt more than 45 per cent from £3.31 million to £4.84 million. This is shown by the unaudited accounts from the parent "holdings" company, but true to form, the group continues to confuse with the separate figures from the "bank."

At the pre-tax level these show that virtually all the profits came from a bank figure of £4.84 million, leaving only £280,000 to be accounted for by the other interests of the parent—interest on £6 million loan stock of bank and earnings on surplus funds retained by the parent.

"At the net level, however," the accounts show, an increase of only £268,000 to £1.27 million, while "bank" shows a more impressive net rise of £511,000 to £1.84 million.

It is all quite simply explained by minority interests, which include 40 per cent outside holdings in the bank when it comes to the parent's accounts. But chairman Lord Aldington prefers to stick to the £511,000 profit increase shown just by the bank in his accompanying report.

This stemmed from an increase in the amount of business carried on and "an improvement in operating margins and in the efficiency of management" which it seems has more than offset rises in administrative costs and in overseas taxation.

Detached observers had overlooked this efficient management in expecting better results from the group—they had merely looked for a surge in activity in overseas banks, particularly in Hongkong and Shanghai.

Lord Aldington does not say any substantial effects on group profits as a result of the Bank of England's proposals on credit controls, but he considers it unwise to forecast for the full year because of the way inter-

national money markets and conditions are affecting a number of countries overseas in which the group banks.

Still, if the group can double up first half earnings the shares are valued on a prospective price earnings multiple of 13.7, which puts them more in line with other bank shares.

BERNARD SUNLEY Lower office rents ahead?

FOR A LONG TIME people have claimed that office rents in the City of London are the most exorbitant in the world and now even the managing director of a major property company, Bernard Sunley Investment— which is doing very well, thank you as a result—is beginning to doubt whether they can be maintained.

"People will realise what they are paying and realise they cannot afford it. I think rents could come down," Mr William Shapland said yesterday.

Shares of Bernard Sunley have nearly doubled this year from 105p to 200p thanks to a revelation which showed that just two years the value of the group properties has increased by 42 per cent to £54 million, to a substantial increase in profits, and to the general re-rating of the property sector.

Profits last year increased from £1 million to £1.6 million pre-tax against a forecast of £1.5 million and the board is forecasting £1.8 million for the current year.

The company's annual report, published today, is, they claim, unique in that it states the current capital gains liability. This amounts to £10 million and reduces the net assets per share from 237p to 175p.

On this basis the current share price looks fair enough. It rightly ignores the group's construction and house building activities which could only make a profit last year of £142,000 on a turnover of £11 million.

And even taking into account Mr Shapland's fears for the future of office rents Bernard Sunley has a built-in bonus from important reversions which "start in five years' time."

A large number of the group's most valuable central London office properties—which account for over 60 per cent of the portfolio—were let out on

21-year leases without rent review in the late fifties.

These same properties which then fetched 15p per square foot and are now worth £8 a square foot and Mr Shapland confidently forecasts that, even assuming rents remain unchanged, rental income will more than double in the next ten years.

THE PROPERTY sector has increased by 300 per cent over the past six years and currently looks fully valued. However, Bernard Sunley looks safe as a long-term investment.

TRUTEX Plenty of growth left

AN INCREASE OF 77 per cent in half-time profits to £205,000, a 21 points lift in the payment for the deficit probably now stands at £2 billion. More than half this total was caused by the currency uncertainties which led to an outflow of £13 billion.

Europeans and Americans sold dollars for all they were worth—and more—in the hope of holding the money that was going to rise in value when the music stopped.

It was not surprising, as the bank's record shows. Confidence in the US was sagging and seasonally adjusted unemployment in July was around the 5.8 per cent mark, though the official figures do not include those who do not bother to register.

The signs of a dent in unit labour costs had disappeared as the year went on and the 2.3 per cent annual rate recorded in the first quarter had doubled to 5.6 per cent in the second.

But confidence was not the only factor. The bank believes that \$4 billion left the US, attracted by higher interest rates in Europe, with a \$23 billion reduction in American liabilities in the Eurodollar market.

At the same time it suggests that long term capital flows and a trade balance beginning to go sour accounted for another \$5 billion.

Naturally enough it was the other central banks that were getting most of the funds, buying up dollars to ensure that the US currency did not fall through its official floor. Even so, the American reserves fell by \$24 billion and the gold stock is below the \$10 billion level.

Morgan Guaranty believes that there is still an underlying payments deficit of \$5 billion in spite of the capital controls and the present recession. It is all very complex and could take a long time to settle, declares the bank... and so say all of us.

have the scope to climb toward the 250p mark by the time the final figures come out.

MORGAN GUARANTY When the music stops

THE US balance of payments deficit worsened to the tune of \$7 billion in the first two weeks of August, according to the latest figures issued by Morgan Guaranty.

The bank says that President Nixon had to take dramatic action in his economic package, for the deficit probably now stands at \$2 billion. More than half this total was caused by the currency uncertainties which led to an outflow of \$13 billion.

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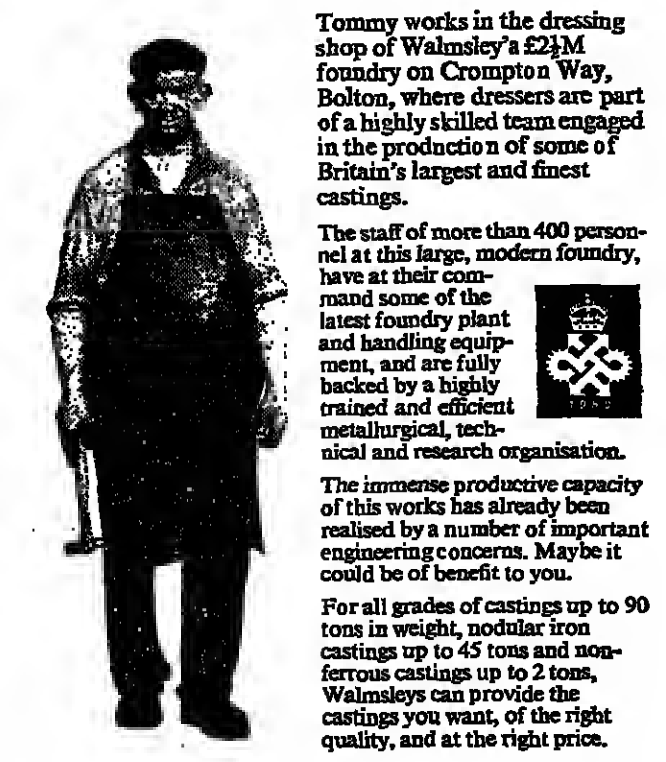
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Tommy Houghton is an immaculate dresser

In his job he has to be...



Tommy works in the dressing shop of Walmsley's £22M foundry on Crompton Way, Bolton, where dressers are part of a highly skilled team engaged in the production of some of Britain's largest and finest castings.

The staff of more than 400 personnel at this large, modern foundry, have at their command some of the latest foundry plant and handling equipment, and are fully backed by a highly trained and efficient metallurgical, technical and research organisation.

The immense productive capacity of this works has already been realised by a number of important engineering concerns. Maybe it could be of benefit to you.

For all grades of castings up to 90 tons in weight, nodular iron castings up to 45 tons and non-ferrous castings up to 2 tons, Walmsleys can provide the castings you want, of the right quality, and at the right price.

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Handling success

business worth over £2 million for mechanical lifting systems and equipment was announced yesterday by GEC-Kilham Ltd. in a statement to the City of London.

GEC-Kilham, which is a subsidiary of GEC, has secured a contract from the Ministry of Defence for the supply of 100 mechanical lifting systems for the installation at the Kilmarnock airport in Scotland.

Nuclear link-up

British-based company has established as part of a country link-up in the production of enriched uranium for nuclear reactors, it was announced yesterday.

The British, Dutch and West German Governments agreed in 1970, to collaborate in development and exploitation of gas centrifuge process for production of enriched uranium.

The cost of Bovril

was disclosed last night during the course of its for Bovril. Cavenham purchased 1,083,981 Bovril ordinary shares in the market at a total of £4.97 million. Of this, £4.97 million will be financed by Cavenham's own resources and the balance will be used for the acquisition of wholly owned subsidiary of Bovril. Cavenham's sole asset is £24 million cash.

Minsec wind-up delayed by crisis

From our Correspondent

Sydney, August 31
The international monetary crisis has frustrated the liquidation of Mineral Securities Australia—which was progressing so hopefully a few weeks ago.

Just three weeks ago the liquidator, Mr. J. H. Jamison, announced the sale of Minsec's assets and the winding-up of the company, which was to be completed by the end of September.

The current climate of depressed Australian share markets and the uncertainty surrounding the currency crisis is far from conducive to Mr. Jamison's disposing of large parcels of shares in Australian mining companies.

Jamison said today that he felt to try and sell the remaining assets before the financial position was clarified would result in those assets being sold below their intrinsic value.

Mr. Jamison has therefore decided: Not to accept any tenders for the Minsec holdings in Thiess Holdings. These tenders closed last Friday; to postpone the proposed auction sale of Minsec holdings scheduled for September 1 to leave the market open for the Petroleum Securities group and consider them on their merits. Tenders for this group close on September 10.

Mr. Jamison added that the monetary crisis has also delayed settlement of the sale of shares in Abercrombie and Cudgen. These settlements would not be completed this week.

Robe River—the linchpin of the liquidation—is affected by the monetary crisis because the company's contracts for delivery of iron ore to Japan are written in US dollars. There are no clauses which afford protection against any currency adjustments.

In the event of a revaluation of the Australian dollar, the contracts would obviously be effectively worth less to the company.

\$A72.4M nickel agreement

Meekatharra Minerals has entered into an initial agreement with a Japanese consortium of companies to supply nickel ore worth an estimated \$A72.4 million, the chairman, D. J. O'Callaghan, said at the annual meeting.

Mr. O'Callaghan said the long-term sales agreement would be for 5 million tons of an average 2 per cent nickel ore from the company's Marlborough nickel area in Queensland.

Minimum prices on which negotiations would proceed, he said, would be in accordance with ruling world prices for laterite nickel.

Prices for the contract were based on Australian rate of exchange on June 30 for the Japanese yen.

Mr. O'Callaghan said it anticipated the consortium would assist Meekatharra both technically and financially with the sale of its ore. He said a director, F. J. Cogan, had gone to Tokyo to finalise negotiations.

Members of the consortium were not announced.

£5M Scotbits bond offer

Scotbits Securities is to offer a single premium guaranteed growth bond through its subsidiary Scotbits Insurance. Scotbits is offering £5 million worth of bonds, £1 million of which will be reserved until September 17 exclusively for existing Scotbits unit-holders. Applications will be allocated in strict rotation.

US banks raise foreign rates

Major United States banks are placing high interest charges on some lending to foreign banks, apparently out of concern that present voluntary restraints on such lending might be made mandatory by the US Federal Reserve Board.

Some European commercial banks disclosed that they have been advised by their New York correspondent banks of higher charges on overdrafts. Until recently banking practice was to charge interest on these overdrafts at a rate of 1.5 to 2.5 percentage points over the prime lending rate, currently 8 per cent. The new policy will require interest at rates charged for Eurodollars, which are 9 per cent and higher.

The new charges will apply to overdrafts outstanding at the close of business on Tuesday one Amsterdam banker said. New York banking sources said the new rates are not being applied across-the-board on all overdrafts by their foreign correspondents. "We are looking at this on a case-by-case basis," said one banker. However, the new rates are widespread, banking sources said.

The reason for the move, New York bankers said, was to discourage such lending, rather than to increase the interest return. Some New York banks say certain correspondent banks have been running up very high overdrafts, raising the suspicion that these funds may be financing lending in the Eurodollar market by the European banks.

Normally such overdrafts arise inadvertently. They are the result of miscalculations in the timing of massive flows of funds and thousands of transactions among European and US banks. If a European bank ends a monthly settlement period with an overdraft, the New York bank continues to honour the correspondent bank's withdrawals, but charge interest on them.

In addition to what they regard as an abuse of a banking facility, some major US banks apparently are concerned about exceeding their limits on foreign lending. The US Federal Reserve Board maintains ceilings on bank lending overseas, generally based on 1964 levels, as part of the board's efforts to reduce dollar outflows and improve the US balance of international payments.

The programme is termed "voluntary," but the Reserve Board has the power to apply ceilings on a mandatory basis to any bank that does not comply "voluntarily." Also, the Federal Reserve last week made a special request that banks comply with the dollar outflow rules, amid hints that the whole foreign-lending programme may be ended soon in favour of a more flexible approach.

US commercial bank lending to foreign banks increased sharply in August, partly because of the turmoil in the international monetary scene. The 12 major New York city banks reported total outstanding loans to foreign banks on August 25 of \$1,900 million, up from \$833 million a month earlier, and \$778 million a year earlier.

US banks lending in the form of bankers' acceptances also has risen sharply. Bankers' acceptances are considered loans and are counted against US Federal Reserve loan ceilings.

The New York banks were able to reduce loans to foreign banks in the latter part of August. The \$1,300 million outstanding on August 25 was down \$55 million from the preceding week, but the banks apparently still feel uncomfortably close to their ceilings.

Eurodollars are usually in heavy demand at the end of each month because many settlements of transactions may be made at that time. In addition, current demand is heavy because of the monetary turbulence, partly as a result of speculative sales of the dollars for stronger currencies. Also, foreign central banks have accumulated large deposits of dollars in recent months, some of which are being used to supply—AP, Dow Jones.

A new library for the University of California, San Diego, described as a five-level spheroid, is supported on 16 cantilevered concrete columns rising from a 200ft square podium

A new library for the University of California, San Diego, described as a five-level spheroid, is supported on 16 cantilevered concrete columns rising from a 200ft square podium

through changes in group structure, since income associated companies.

Zetters profit and payout up
Zetters Pools is raising its dividend by 25 points to 20 per cent, a payment which is backed by an increase from £129,700 to a record £131,159 in the pre-tax profit for the past year. Turnover rose from £1,112,731 to £1,132,975 in spite of the postal strike.

Turnover and profits in the current year have increased substantially in both the football pools and bingo divisions. The directors report that the football season has started very successfully.

Low Manchester Garages result
As feared the first half results of Manchester Garages bear the imprint of the strike at the Ford plants. Mr. R. A. Stoodley, the chairman, calculates that the dispute resulted in a drop of about 25 per cent in turnover for the six months to June 30.

Although the parts and service departments continued their contribution to earnings, first half pre-tax profit tumbled from £41,684 to £25,162 even after a drop from £28,523 to £23,044 in the interest bill.

Price Forbes raises interim
Price Forbes, the insurance broking and underwriting group, continues to expand and the interim dividend is being raised from 8½ per cent to 10 per cent.

Profit after tax and minority interests increased from £790,000 to £1,014,000 in the six months to December 31.

The directors point out that certain former overseas subsidiaries, whose revenue and expenditure formed part of the group totals last year have,

Blackwood Morton cuts payout
Blackwood Morton and Sons (Holdings), the Kilmarnock-based carpet and rug manufacturer, has cut its total dividend by 21 points, a final of 7½ per cent making 12½ per cent for 1970.

An increase from £123 million to £129 million in sales had been rewarded with a drop from £553,606 to £494,754 in the pre-tax profit. In a comment on the figures,

Extension
The agreement, set up in 1963, was last renewed in 1968 and is due to expire at the end of 1973, unless a further five-year extension is renegotiated.

If, during the coming year, robusta producers can show that they have substantially increased their share of the world market, their negotiating position will be that much stronger, when talks start for working out the new agreement. The key to achieving this was to maintain the price of robusta coffee at the bottom end of the coffee-pricing scale and ensure a gap between the next coffee group—unwashed arabicas, of which Brazil is the greatest producer.

During the past coffee year, however, the fall in coffee prices for all grades, except robustas, has enabled Brazil to sell more of its coffee at the expense of robusta producers. The price for arabicas is now below that for robusta and Brazil has fought hard to perpetuate this situation, supported by other Latin-American producers.

The compromise reached between these two conflicting attitudes is believed to marginally favour Brazil. Although robustas are maintained at the bottom of the scale, the ICO has fixed the floor price of unwashed arabicas so that it overlaps the ceiling price of robustas, thus ensuring a more competitive position for Brazilian coffee vis-à-vis robustas. The price war that could now ensue could determine the relative strength of producers when the ICO is renegotiated.

Assam and African Investments
Assam and African Investments, a 4 per cent Group net profit £233,448 (£232,129).

Business changes
The Clydesdale Bank announces the following appointments: Pre-tax profit £247,085 (£198,088). Name of the company to be changed to Excalibur Jewellery.

Walker Sons and Co. No final interim 8½ per cent already announced (last year interim 7½ per cent final 4½ per cent). Net profit £154,957 (£187,121).

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Ref. is booed after Dougan's cautioned

By CYRIL CHAPMAN: Wolves 1, Crystal Palace 0

A concession of a goal in the first minute, an injury to a defender, and then a booking of a referee built up through the first half into a heavy blow which Crystal Palace gallantly but unavailingly shouldered against Wolverhampton last night. Wolves scored a last-minute goal, but the referee's cautioning of a defender, and the subsequent booking of a referee, were the main factors in the result. The referee, who was a newcomer, was booed by the Wolves fans, and the referee's cautioning of a defender, and the subsequent booking of a referee, were the main factors in the result. The referee, who was a newcomer, was booed by the Wolves fans, and the referee's cautioning of a defender, and the subsequent booking of a referee, were the main factors in the result.

Bristol encouraged by Cashley's saves

By JEREMY ALEXANDER: Bristol City 2, Cardiff 0

Bristol City stand astride the Division this morning. Cardiff are still without a win in five games. These are the facts of a table that seems to have been set in stone. Bristol City's victory over Cardiff was a significant one, as it marked their first win in the league. The match was a closely contested affair, with both teams showing signs of life. Bristol City's goalkeeper, Cashley, was particularly impressive, making several key saves that kept the score at zero for Cardiff. The match was a testament to the resilience of Bristol City, who have been struggling in the league for some time.

Osgood is off list

Peter Osgood is not leaving Chelsea. The England forward, who has been linked with a move to Manchester United, has been ruled out of the transfer speculation. Chelsea manager, Dave Sexton, has stated that Osgood is not for sale, and that the club has no intention of letting him go. Osgood has been a key player for Chelsea, and his presence in the team is highly valued. The speculation surrounding his departure has been a source of frustration for the club, but Sexton's statement is a clear indication that Osgood will remain at Chelsea.

Yesterday's details

Division	Home	Score	Away
First Division	Sheff Wed	1-0	Sheff Sat
First Division	Sheff Sat	1-0	Sheff Wed
First Division	Sheff Wed	1-0	Sheff Sat
First Division	Sheff Sat	1-0	Sheff Wed
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First Division	Sheff Wed	1-0	Sheff Sat
First Division	Sheff Sat	1-0	Sheff Wed

Charlton top the score-draws

A percentage figure was arrived at by setting the number of score-draws played by a team against the total number of matches played. Charlton Athletic came out on top, with a percentage of 21.4. This was a significant achievement for the club, as it showed their ability to secure draws in a high percentage of their matches. The table below shows the top teams in the league based on their score-draw percentage.

Team	Score-draws	Percentage
Charlton Athletic	4	21.4
Sheff Wed	3	15.8
Sheff Sat	3	15.8
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Football League tables

Division	Team	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
First Division	Sheff Wed	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
First Division	Sheff Sat	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
First Division	Sheff Wed	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
First Division	Sheff Sat	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
First Division	Sheff Wed	1	1	0	0	1	0	2

Today's fixtures

Division	Home	Away	Time
First Division	Sheff Wed	Sheff Sat	3.00
First Division	Sheff Sat	Sheff Wed	3.00
First Division	Sheff Wed	Sheff Sat	3.00
First Division	Sheff Sat	Sheff Wed	3.00
First Division	Sheff Wed	Sheff Sat	3.00

The great change now upon us

By DAVID IRVINE

Someone, somewhere, sometime this evening will have the distinction of scoring Rugby's first official four-point try—a small achievement, perhaps, when set alongside the deeds of the British Lions in New Zealand, but not entirely without significance in the broad context of the game itself. For it will mean that for the first time in the history of Rugby Union the try will have at last become the most profitable single method of scoring. Since 1906, when modern values were adopted, only one change has been made—the value of the try was reduced from four points to three—and although the revalued try will be dropped from four points to three, it will be replaced by a new try worth four points. This change is a significant one, as it will encourage teams to play more attacking rugby, and it will also encourage the use of the scrum and the line-out. The change is a testament to the evolution of the game, and it is a change that will have a lasting impact on the way rugby is played.

Italy's golden hope

From GEOFFREY NICHOLSON: Varese, August 31

With only a few hours' racing to go the surprising question here was whether the Italians could win a title at their own World Championship. They were certainly in a good position to do so, as they had won the previous year's championship. The Italians were the favourites to win the title, and they were expected to perform well. The race was a closely contested affair, with the Italians leading for much of the way. In the end, the Italians won the title, and they were celebrated as champions. This was a significant achievement for the team, and it was a testament to their skill and determination.

No recrimination

There was no hard feeling among the team about the fact that the team had been injured on the track before the championships began, and was still suffering the effects of the injury. The team was expected to perform well, and they were expected to win the title. The injury was a setback for the team, but it did not affect their determination to win. The team was expected to perform well, and they were expected to win the title. The injury was a setback for the team, but it did not affect their determination to win.

Form and forecast

It seems odd that the two Manchester First Division clubs should have identical score-draw percentages. Yet the fact is that they do, and it is a testament to their ability to secure draws in a high percentage of their matches. The table below shows the top teams in the league based on their score-draw percentage.

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Selections

THREE CHANCE—Southampton (home), Everton, Leicester City, Southend, Stoke City, Barnley, Sheffield Wednesday, Charlton Athletic, Exeter City, Scunthorpe United, Huddersfield Town, Middlesbrough, Notts County, Peterborough United, Reading, Shrewsbury Town, Tranmere Rovers, Walsley, Wrexham, York City.

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Ian Stewart picked for Munich race

By JOHN RODDA

Ian Stewart, the Commonwealth and former European 5,000 metres champion, returns to international competition at the weekend when he races over that distance in the pre-Olympic Games meeting in Munich. Stewart, who is 26, has made an impact among the selectors with his recent success. He was the Commonwealth champion in the 5,000 metres, and he was the European champion in the 5,000 metres. Stewart is a talented athlete, and he is expected to perform well in the Munich race. The race is a significant one, as it is a pre-Olympic Games meeting, and it is a testament to Stewart's skill and determination.

Terrell back for Britain

Ray Terrell, of Southampton, returns from training in America to join the British team in the triangular match against Russia and America in Munich on September 9-11. Terrell is a talented swimmer, and he is expected to perform well in the match. The match is a significant one, as it is a triangular match, and it is a testament to Terrell's skill and determination.

Seeds go through

After their misjudgments in the Junior and Under-21 events, the seeding committee appear to have found the right formula for the Green Shield British Junior Hard Court Championships at Wimbledon. With just one round to go before the quarter-finals, all eight seeds in both the boys and girls' singles survive. This is a significant achievement for the committee, as it shows that they have found the right formula for the tournament. The tournament is a significant one, as it is a Green Shield British Junior Hard Court Championships, and it is a testament to the committee's skill and determination.

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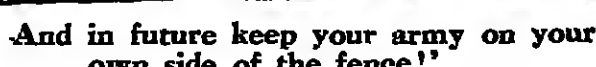
From PETER HILDREW in Belfast

The civil disobedience campaign continued yesterday with a token strike in the market. Supplies of fresh fruit and fish were not delivered and production came to a standstill in a nearby factory where leaflets were handed out to workers by local republicans.

He says that perhaps the time has come for the provision of specialist confidential information centres where the public can go to get help.

More than 150,000 new patients attend special clinics every year in England and Wales, and many more were treated by GPs, specialists and by medical officers in the armed

Meanwhile, the Government is not considering too seriously a meeting of the United States Constitution Association which is planned to meet at a secret venue on Friday. The USCA is the old boys' club of the former B Specials. At the meeting, former specials will be invited to register their names for the



By our Correspondent

to late Government. Mr. Boland said incursions into the Republic by British troops seemed to have become a fairly regular occurrence. My explanation is that they have been in the habit of doing this about how to deal with the IRA. Where men have been brought before the courts and charged with offences stated to be small offences, they invariably have been acquitted by juries.

Continued from page one

venue of the rally. The USCA is the old boys' club of the former B Specials. At the meeting, former specials will be invited to register their names for the setting up of a "third force,"

By ANTHONY HARRIS, Economics Editor

guards had been alerted.

Stuart—nicknamed "Gus"—is the second eldest of Mr. Bentine's four children. Mr. Bentine said that it was not known in which direction the plane went.

little profit, which helps to account for the hilarious tone of some comment.

"The whole thing's crazy," said one dealer. "Sterling's nearly two cents down since last Friday. How can I quote prices

till the surcharge comes. The Americans do not remove the surcharge till they can see a big revaluation that may not be the way their price. These are the days.

Details, page 13

Three children, who were believed to have been living at the house, were taken out. One was taken to hospital with Mr Dembisky, who had a his shirt, was helped stairs into an ambulance taken to hospital.

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ing one or two women living in that flat." Later the men might have

large flat, there may be sharing of four or five men literally surrounded by one or two women living in that flat."

Lauter die sich nicht dazu eignen.

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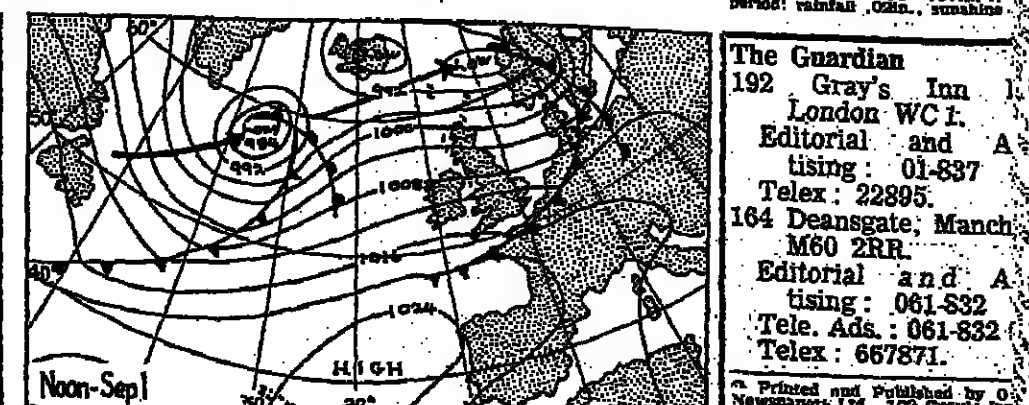
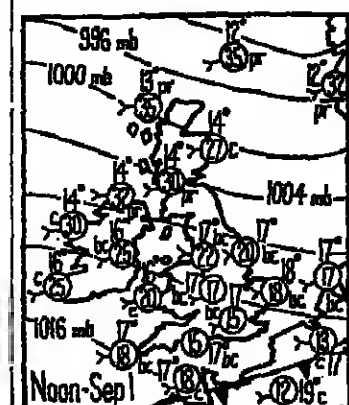
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The Guardian
192 Gray's Inn
London WC1
Editorial and A
tising: 01-837
Telex: 22895
164 Deansgate, Manch
M60 2RR
Editorial and A
tising: 061-832
Tele. Ads: 061-832
Telex: 667871

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